IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1147

International Court of Justice

H1147 – 0001

H1147-0002

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Financing of the armament

The following explanations take as their premise the fact, that the execution of the armament program is by its speed and extent the mission of German policy, that everything else therefore must be subordinated to this purpose, unless the neglect of other questions would endanger the main goal. Even after 16 March 1935, the difficulty continues to exist, that one cannot attempt the influencing of the German people by propaganda for support of the armament, without endangering internationally our position. The financing of the armament program, already almost impossible, is being made especially difficult by that.

Further, another prerequisite must be presented. The printing press can only be used for the financing of armament to the extent which the maintenance of money value allows. Each inflation increases the prices of foreign raw materials, and increases the prices within the country; thus it is a snake, which bites its own tail. The fact that our armament had to be camouflaged completely until 16 March 1935, and for the biggest part even afterwards, has led to that, that the printing press has already been made use of at the start of the armament program; whereas it would have been natural to put it at the final point of the financing. Of the 3775 millions in the portfolio of the Reichsbank plus 866 millions set aside in bills of exchange=total of 4641 millions, the bills of exchange to finance armament represent 3374 millions (status of 30 April 1935). The Reichsbank has invested most of the German mark sums, available to its administration and belonging to foreigners, in armament bills of exchange. Thus our armament was partly financed with the property of our political opponents. Also used for the financing of the armament program were the 500 millions RM, which came together through the Reich loan placed at the savings banks in Jan 1935. In the regular budget the following amounts were provided for the armed forces: fiscal year 1933/34 RM 750 millions, fiscal year 1934/35 RM 1100 millions, fiscal year 1935/36 RM 2500 millions.

The sum of the deficits of the budgets increase since 1928, according to the estimate 1935/36, up to 5 to 6 billions RM. At present this total deficit is already being financed by short-term credits from the money market. Thus it already burdens in this amount the possibilities of use of the public market for armament. The Reich Minister of Finance is justified in saying in his budget explanations: "Since an annual deficit.....is an impossibility permanently, since one cannot count with certainty an increased tax income, covering the deficit and other previous debts; since on the other hand only a balanced budget offers a secure basis for our great future task in the armament policy, fundamentally and consciously--a budget policy must be followed, which will solve the problem of financing of armament by organic and planned decrease of other expenses, not only from the point of view of income, but also of expenses, that means saving."

How urgent this demand is can further be construed from the fact that an unending number of tasks were attacked and are in the process of execution by state and party, all of which cannot be covered by the budget but by subscriptions and credits, which must be raised besides the regular taxes by business. This simultaneous existence of various budgets, which however all serve a more or less public purpose, present the greatest obstacle to the gaining of a clear picture of the financing possibilities of armament. A whole series of ministries and numerous agencies of the party have their own budget in addition to their share of the Reich budget, and thus accordingly income and expense possibilities, which, although they are based on the financial sovereignty of the state, are not subordinated to the control of the Minister of Finance and thus also not to the control of the cabinet. Exactly

H1147 - 0003

as in the field of politics, the too far reaching delegation of legislative authority to individuals in Germany has led to the condition of many states within the state, thus the condition of parallelism and divergence (Nebeneinander and Gegeneinander) of numerous state and party agencies has absolutely a disasterous effect on the financing possibility of armament. If in this field, no concentration and no unified control is introduced finally, one must fear the worst for the solution of the almost impossible task of financing of armament.

Thus the following tasks result:

1) A commissioner must at first determine all sources and incomes, which are derived from Reich, State and Party funds, as well as from profits of public or party enterprises.
2) Then, a commission, appointed by the FUHRER must investigate how these funds were used up to now, and how much can be taken from these funds in the future from their present purpose, and made available to the financing of armament.
3) The same commission has to examine the assets of all public and official party organizations, how the assets have been invested, and to what extent these assets can be utilized for the financing of armament.
4) The Reichministry of Finance is to be commissioned to investigate the possibilities of an increased tax income by the introduction of new taxes or the increase of existing tax rates.

The financing of armament previously by the Reich Bank was a necessity under the existing political conditions, and the political success has proved the correctness of this action. However now, other methods of financing of armament must be attempted under all conditions. With that, all not absolutely necessary expenses in other fields must be refrained from, and the entire, actually small, financial power of Germany must be concentrated on this one goal, the financing of armament. Whether the financial problem will succeed with this method of approach, is as yet doubtful, but without such concentration it will fail with certainty.

H1147 - 0004

Memorandum

9.III.1936

on the supply situation in the field of fuels and its effect on the Wehrmacht.

The simultaneous throttling and blocking of foreign sources of liquid fuel has caused an increasingly critical situation of supply of the German market since the beginning of the year 1936.

This situation calls for a description of the serious effects on the preparedness for action of the Wehrmacht and of the extraordinary measures which necessitate a decision in this matter.

The supply of the Wehrmacht is based on the home production, the reserves which can be made available in case of mobilization and the foreign imports which still for some time must fill the present gaps of supply.

I. The German production.

The anticipating measures taken during the last 2 years by the Reich Cabinet to increase the home production of fuel, will not bring about an essential improvement of the supply situation during the current year because of the time required for factory construction and the uninterrupted increase of demand, but cannot bring an appreciable relief until the year 1938. The list in enclosure 1 of the requirements in case of mobilization and of the supply of these requirements by production, as well as the graphs added to the other enclosures, show the influence to be expected from the German production on the entire supply.

The expanding German production favors mainly light fuels, especially fuel for airplanes, and in addition, oil for airplane engines. As to the other kinds required by the Wehrmacht in case of war, we cannot expect any improvement for the time being; as to heating oils it may be anticipated that the situation will deteriorate. The development of new processes (Uhde and Pott), the extent of which will shortly permit an opinion, offers certain possibilities of auxiliary supply which do not appear on the graphs, because the extent of the production possible until 1938 cannot yet be foreseen.

The inadequacy of the supply on the basis of home production is a fact which cannot be eliminated during the next 2 - 3 years, even with the greatest efforts and in spite of the planning started for additional expansion of production.

II. Reserves.

To assure the requirements of the Wehrmacht it becomes necessary to bridge the supply gaps by reserves. For the first period of mobilization the Wehrmacht relies on the reserves of business, especially of great importing corporations, which also in peace time consider stored reserves for about 3 months as indispensable for smooth distribution. The Wehrmacht ought to be enabled to count on the amount of these reserves remaining constant.

Beyond that the Wehrmacht accumulates its own reserves in large storage houses so that considerable national reserves will be available as buffers in case of supply difficulties.

III. Dependency of the overall supply on imports.

The obstacles to importing encountered to a large extent during the last weeks, and which have been brought about by an accumulation of economic-political events in foreign trade,

H1147 - 0005

endanger not only the maintenance of industrial reserves but also the continuation of the storage policy of the Wehrmacht. They shake the very foundations of the motorization program of industry and consequently also of Wehrmacht mobilization of mechanized vehicles to the extent planned for the case of war.

In particular large gaps have been opened:
1) due to the Russian prohibition of exporting petroleum, by which the benzol-association supplying about 20% of the German market got into considerable difficulties.
2) due to suddenly considerably increased demands of the Rumanians, who offer fuel only in exchange for foreign bills proper (Bardevisen) and/or at greatly increased prices in marks. The contribution of Rumanian imports to the supply of German requirements was 40% during the last year. The firm Olex which contributes 11% to the German market has already been forced, due to the obstruction of Rumanian deliveries, to decrease its business considerably and will face a close-down of its market supply if relief is not procured before June 1936. Due to this reduction of imports similar stoppages are to be expected by the other great organizations of distribution during the same period.

IV. Means to secure the supply.

In considering how to meet the situation the following devices are unbearable for the Wehrmacht:

1) Reduction of mechanized traffic because this would, in addition to precarious economic and psychological effects, bring about a throttling of German motorization, which in view of the requirements of the Wehrmacht in case of war, would be a shock to mobility and supply of replacements.
2) Just as undesirable is to be considered the diminishing of reserves. The industrial reserves constitute the basis for mobilization, which has to rely on firm figures which remain about constant. As a decrease of reserves has already started, the further development in this direction is to be counteracted immediately. Aid from the reserves of the Wehrmacht cannot be granted because these modest quantities being ultimate reserves cannot be diminished under any circumstances.

Consequently, only the following means are to be considered:
1) Conceding to the Rumanian demands of paying imports in marks on a considerably raised price-basis.
2) Additional payments in foreign bills proper (Bardevisen) of imports from Anglo-Saxon countries.
3) Investigation to what extent an improvement can be achieved by accelerating or expanding the facilities for German production.

The first course has been followed by the authorization to negotiate new contracts on the basis of the Rumanian demands. Adequate and punctual delivery to the market, however, is not yet assured hereby.

Re.2.) Foreign bills (Devisen) for the minimum of the indispensable import requirements can probably be obtained only by reduction of import of other necessities. The narrow limits of the presently assured raw materials for armament do not allow for a decrease of such imports which are indispensable for the Wehrmacht. In particular we cannot do without the necessary quantities of metals required by the Wehrmacht for current procurements.

Re.3.) As a result of investigations made, essential changes cannot be expected at a date within sight.

V. Uniform management of the petroleum industry.

During the last few months the Wehrmacht has repeatedly emphasized the unavoidable call for a uniform and planned steering of the entire German petroleum industry. The present dangerous situation of the German fuel industry puts this necessity again into the spotlight. The lack of stern guidance in the present moment must lead to severest damages to the public and the defense of the country. The duty of a management according to plans of the petroleum industry must be in the first line to avert the permanent threat to mechanized traffic and the preparedness of the Wehrmacht for action lying in the extensive dependency on forces outside of the German sphere of control.

Enclosure 1 to "memorandum on the supply situation in the field of fuels and its effect on the Wehrmacht" of 9 March 36.

	Mob. requirements		Supply of requirements by production	
	1936 t/Jahr	1938 t/Jahr	1936 %	1938 %
Light fuels for car engines	900 000	1 530 000	43	60.5
Light fuels for airplane engines	460 000	600 000	39	61.5
(illegible), Fuel oil	650 000	1 280 000	11.6	22
Healing oil	800 000	1 200 000	30.6	22
Lubricating oil for car engines	80 000	150 000	22.5	23
Lubricating oil for airplane engines	35 000	55 000	-	22

H1147-0006

H1147 - 0007

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

IIa — Needed raw materials — 4/28/1936

(with consideration of the program for the supply of ammunition, amounting to 200 million marks (Mil. RM.)
(for the months of April 1936 to March 1937 = 12 months)

supply needed, submitted to R.Wi.Min. (letter of 1/13/36)

copper	5400 t/month	(without plate VIII)
lead	2300 t/month	" " "
zinc	3100 t/month	" " "

supply needed, considering the 200 Mill.-plan.

copper	5850 t/month	(without plate VIII)
lead	3350 t/month	" " "
zinc	4020 t/month	" " "

Therefore the additional need amounts to

copper	450 t/month
lead	1050 t/month
zinc	920 t/month

Raw materials needed by parts of the Armed Forces
(for the months of April 1936 to March 1937)

copper	4830	670	175	175	5850
lead	2750	280	300	20	3350
zinc	2420	160	260	1180	4020

Secret

Raw materials needed by the armed forces during the years 1935 and 1936

raw materials		need.1936	t/month 1935
Iron and steel			
Iron ore	Fe	130 000	80 000
manganese ore	Mn	7 000	4 000
chromium	0,5 C	220	88
	0,5 C	160	86
wolfram		80	15
molybdanum		40	8
vanadium		3	1
tantalum		2	0.5
silicon		400	250
Non-iron metals			
copper		7.500 [1]	4 670
lead		6 500 [2]	3 520
nickel		275	174
tin		150	89
zinc		3 100 [3]	1 830
aluminum		2 720	1 900
antimone		55	25
cadmium		10	0.62
mercury		20	12
cobalt		10	3

Note: 1) for cables 2100 t/months; starting on 1 Apr.36 possibly only 6000 t/month, including 2100 t/ for cables;

(Note: 2) for cables 4200 t/months; starting 1 Apr.36 7800 t/month which means 5500 t/month for cables;

3) from this amount: sheet-zinc in the limits of the quota of the association of zinc-rolling-mills 340 t/month; starting 1 Apr.36 possibly only 4700 t/month including sheet-zinc.

Raw materials	need.1936	t/month 1935
Leather goods (economy)		
skins and pelts	1 300	1 400
natural tanning matter	800	860
wood		
special foreign timber	170	150
grain, fodder & further agricultural products		
linseed	1 500	1 900
coal and salt		
oil coke*(and Pitch coke)	1 700	1 300
*of these 1500 t/month to produce the aluminum needed by the armed forces.		
various goods		
diamonds, amounting to a value of	RM. 15 000-/month	11 000 RM
cane	400	160
mica	18	15
magnesite	1 200	1 000
rubber and asbestos		
rubber	280	150
asbestos (spinnasbest)	100	70
fat for industrial purposes		
glycerine	165	120
petroleum oils		
gas for plane engines	7 000	4 000
light fuel f. motor vehicles	3 000	1 500
lubrication oil f. plane engines	700	200
lubrication oil f. motor vehicles	500	150
gas-oil, (diesel)	7 500	1 200
heating oil	15 000	6 000

H1147 - 0008

Situation re Fuel

	Fuel for motorized vehicles		Fuel for airplanes		Gas-oil Diesel		Heating fuel		Oil for motor vehicles		Oil for airplane engines	
	Peace 36	case of mobil. 38	Peace 36	case of mobil. 38	Peace 36	case of mobil 38	Peace 36	case of mobil 38	Peace 36	case of mobil. 38	Peace 36	case of mobil. 38
Total need of armed forces and economy t/year	2,000,000	1,650,000	80,000	600,000	800,000	1,300,000	500,000	1,200,000	75,000	150,000	5000	55,000
Production in entire Reich-territory t/year	900,000		80,000		280,000		270,000		20,000		--	
Missing quantity t/year	1,100,000	750,000	--	520,000	520,000	1,020,000	230,000	930,000	55,000	130,000	5000	55,000
New planning	700,000		300,000		200,000		?		20,000		15,000	

H1147-0009

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Copy

Berlin, 15 May 1936

Prime minister General (Generaloberst) Göring
Raw material and Foreign exchange staff
Top Secret

To the Reichminister of war
Generalfeld marschall von Blomberg

Enclosed, a record of the conference of the council of ministers of 12 May 1936 in the afternoon is forwarded.

By order
/s/ Löb
Lt. Col. in the General Staff

Top Secret

Record
of the council of ministers on 12 May 1936 1700 hours

Chairman: Prime minister General GÖRING.
Reichminister of War Generalfeld marschall von BLOMBERG.
Reichsbank President and acting Reich and Prussian minister for Economy Dr. SCHACHT
Reichminister of Finance Graf Schwerin von KROSIGK
Prussian minister of Finance Prof. Dr. POPITZ
as the recording secretary Lt. Col. in the General Staff LÖB

Minister Schacht: shows the development up to now when two years ago, the decision for rearmament was made, it was decided to carry out the financing mainly outside the means of the Reichministry of Finance. This meant the commitment of the last reserve from the very beginning. A decision which did not seem without hazards. The memorandum of 3 May 1936 says the same thing.

In the course of the last two years, the program was increased more and more in its extent and speed. Thus the requirements to the Reichsbank were increased steadily.

It would be necessary to create, as basis for financing, a steady, prosperous economy, and therefore renounce the execution of other, partially irrational ideas and aims of the party. The psychological pre-requisite was not disturbed by the party as such, but by many individual groups of the party, again and again; personal attacks against Dr. Schacht and thus against the economy followed. Dr. Schacht has emphasized again and again, that one must follow a cultural and legal policy, which will leave economy alone. However one must not describe it as greedy and selfish from the beginning.

Also money theories of the most variable kind have been published repeatedly, thus causing anxiety for the economy; to counteract this was practically impossible, as the propaganda machine of the party did not permit this.

Despite all this, Dr. Schacht continued to work, because he stands with unswerving loyalty to the Führer, because he fully recognizes the basic idea of national socialism and because at the end, the disturbances, compared to the great task, can be considered irrelevant. Previously, approximately 11 billions marks besides the budget have been raised for rearmament and reemployment without shaking the rates of exchange and currency; the rate of interest could be lowered.

The Fuhrer has repeatedly emphasized in personal talks and cabinet meetings, that the speed of rearmament must be kept up until the spring of 1936. This was agreed to and carried out.

Prime minister Göring: has never heard about this time limitation.

Minister Schacht: The main question for the further execution of the program is, how much money can be gotten out of business. Some 4 billion can be consolidated annually by long term loans, 8 to 9 billion cannot be asked for; the possibility of making

H1147 -0011

available depends on the development of the money market. Full concentration of the money market through the Reichsbank is necessary.

If the Reichsbank should have to issue more notes than could be born by the currency, one must reach back to other factors.

Dr. Schacht will never be part to an inflation; the Führer also has decided in this sense. The danger of such a development is imminent. If a road is to be taken, which contains this danger, Dr. Schacht would like to drop out on time, so that he does not disturb the new course.

Dr. Schacht considers it impossible, that prices can be fixed by the state, if the same money policy is continued.

Prime minister Göring: What is the basis of currency with the Reichsbank?

Minister Schacht: This question has nothing to do with the gold standard. It is a question of something imponderable, to recognize the time of which must be left up to a fine sensitivity. If by a surplus of money, the danger of devaluation of the mark exists, the state can and must take action from the financial side by taxes etc. Considering the material factor, it must be determined, that we are dependent for numerous goods on foreign countries. Even small percentages as a whole have considerable effect. In many cases, the necessity for import is caused by trade political relations; therefore the raw-material situation may not only be viewed and attacked from the production within Germany. The foreign relations must not be decreased all of a sudden. For instance the negotiations with STANDARD and SHELL were carried out on this basis.

Prime Minister Göring: When substitutes (ersatzstoffe) are sufficient in quantity, we shall no longer need the import, which presents us such difficulties.

Minister Schacht: In a series of cases, to be able to carry out the import, work from within Germany was utilized for compensation, for instance tankers for oil import corporations.

However it is especially required that nothing be said about intentions and measures of this field in public, so as not to aggravate the importers.

Prime Minister Göring: If the Führer has expressed himself in this direction, he did it to counteract the increasing pessimism in the country in respect to this field.

Minister Schacht: In any case, all anxiety must be prevented. Foreign exporters have already shown less readiness to deliver against certificates of foreign exchange, since they apparently have no more confidence in the cashing of these certificates.

Prime Minister Göring: Our raw material situation is generally known to the world. The article published in the papers on 28 April 1936 did not contain anything secret. Actually the confidence abroad should have been increased by this publication, because generally the opinion was held abroad, that Dr. Schacht was protected by the Prime Minister against the party.

Minister Schacht: The situation at present is thus:

Some 64 million marks are already claimed by reembursement.

We must buy especially crude rubber and textiles; we have practically no crude rubber. Cellulose wool is not an adequate substitute, especially not for export goods.

The necessity for the closing down of manufacturing plants will soon result from this accordingly.

It must be decided whether the available gold should be all spent at the present speed or whether it should already be slowed down.

Swedish ores are still available for about 3 months. The export to Sweden becomes more difficult, and thus the import possibilities decrease.

P

H1147 - 0012

Prime Minister Göring: is of the opinion that our export to Sweden continues, so that one can further count on import.

Minister Schacht: The raw material supply of Germany amounted at the beginning of the war to a value of about 7 to 8 billions; now it is less than 1 billion.

Prime Minister Göring; has heard repeatedly, that export business was refused by the Reichminister for Economy. In the future, the departments will be caused by him to re-examine such occurences; perhaps then it will work differently than until now.

Minister Schacht: Increase of our export appears improbable in the near future. Further obligations arise through the Foreign Office, the Reichsbahn, Post Office, Party and other agencies; soon the consular service cannot be paid any more.

The time will come, when we will have no longer any reserves of either raw materials or foreign exchange at our disposal.

Prime Minister Göring: If we have war to-morrow, we must help ourselves by substitutes. Then money will not play any role at all. If that is the case, then we must be ready to create the pre-requisites for that in peace. The account just described could have also been presented, in his opinion, in the meeting this morning.

Minister Schacht: Publication is recommended for only the smallest circle.

Prime Minister Göring: It is necessary to inform the people required for the execution.

Minister Schacht: In his opinion only the ministers, not the state secretaries. In addition, each department must be called in individually.

Prime Minister Göring: The psychological pre-requisites for the correct approach to the work must be created everywhere. The actual work is done by the state-secretaries and the experts. In the future one must go much more into detail; confidence in the persons employed in this is absolute necessity.

Prime Minister Göring: summarizes the explanation by Minister Schacht: In short, demands on the Reichsbank can no longer be covered; only 64 million marks are still available.

Minister Schacht: declares that besides these 64 million Reichsmarks in the private banks, there are another 72 million Gold with the Reichsbank.

Prime Minister Göring: continues with the summary:

The shortage of raw material is known in its extent. A considerable increase is no longer possible, in the opinion of Minister Schacht.

Minister Schacht: The production of raw materials within Germany finds its limitation there, when an increase of prices of export goods is created by it.

Prime Minister Göring: One can separate requirements within Germany and export. Even the smallest details are important. The following appears necessary.

1) Increase of export despite all difficulties.
2) The raw material coverage within Germany.
3) The possibly necessary resettlement of workers and food fundamentals for the execution of all measures.

These problems all affect each other, so that the participation of all departments is necessary.

Appropriate example: Position of the farmer, who does not utilize the available possibility of intensifying of fertilizing, because the capital lost is not bearable for him in case of bad harvests. In such a case, the risk lying with the weather must be partially taken from the farmer by a special organization.

The Reichministry of Finance must also be consulted greatly in reference to the regular budget. Re-awakening of thriftiness in all fields belongs to this program.

Minister Popitz: The final conclusions made by Dr. Schacht are clear and convincing, under the condition that the bases for these conclusions are correct. That

H1147 - 0013

must be examined. It must be determined again, whether the principles, according to which the present raw material and foreign currency policy has been carried out with such a big success, are unalterable and correct.

The time when perhaps and inflation is feared is unclear; actually it is already here, even if it has a bearable extent.

An increase of export cannot be expected with the present system. However it is to be examined, whether there is not a better system. The basis of the present economic policy is deflationary. However it appears impossible to integrate the deflation into an actually existing inflation. It must be discussed, whether forced economy of export is to be continued.

It is to be examined further, whether the money for rearmament can be drawn out from the remaining economy. In no case may the condition arise, that the Reichminister for Finance and the Reichminister for Economy push the responsibility for the providing of funds to each other.

The difference between 2 billion Reichsmarks, which the Reichsbank believes to be able to raise on a long term basis, and the 8 to 9 billion Reichsmarks required for armament, cannot be covered by taxes. Therefore the following suggestion:

1) The raw material question, which can be solved comparatively simply, must be attended to at once by a special committee.

2) Illuminate critically the export question, so to say, in a scientific manner.

Minister von Krosigk: Economy of foreign exchange in detail is necessary. In that, small things also play a part. Equal saving is necessary in spending money within Germany. In contrast to Minister Popitz, he is of the opinion that expenses for armament must be taken over more and more by the regular budget. Expenses above this budget are to be covered

a) by long term consolidation of annually some 2 billion marks.

b) by short term bills of exchange and similarly.

The financing has succeeded up to now by these two means.

However the danger exists, the short-term bills of exchange can no longer be negotiated, so that flooding of the Reichsbank with MEFO bills would have an increased printing of banknotes as consequence.

Minister Popitz: In this case, printing of bank notes is only necessary if the money is absolutely necessary for payement of wages among other unavoidable things.

Minister von Krosigk: The decisive question for that is, whether inflation would actually happen by printing of banknotes to this extent. He does not believe so. The increase of prices observed so far was not caused by monetary reasons, but can be derived from increase of prices for raw materials and agricultural products. Thus one cannot speak of an inflation.

Prime Minister Göring: does not believe that an inflation would happen from the monetary angle.

Measures which in a state with a parliamentary government would probably bring about inflation, do not have to have the same results in a totalitarian state.

Important for this is the application of an appropriate propaganda, so that the co-operation of the propaganda ministry, promised by the Führer, is of great importance.

Minister Schacht: gives a summary of the holdings of bills of exchange in the Reichsbank at present:

4,353,000,000.--RM bills of exchange

3,731,000,000.--RM of which are in MEFO bills of exchange

2,200,000.--MEFO bills of exchange are deposited in clearing accounts.

More than 5 billions in bills of exchange are deposited thus, that they can be presented immediately in case of disturbances of the money market, caused by any measure.

Therefore any disturbance must be prevented under all conditions.

Prime Minister Göring: agrees to be the "shield" for the measure of financial nature, so that no disturbances would happen.

The regular budget is to take over the current un-keep of the armed forces, but not the costs of the reconstruction.

H1147 - 0014

Minister Popitz: It is to examined whether the regular budget cannot be relieved from interests and amortization quotas of advance drawings. Even the observing of the international bank law cannot prevent the using of these recognized necessary measures in this direction.

If the economy is started be increased export, naturally the circulation of money will increase and with that the possibility of further financing.

If the money, which had to be put into circulation, is only used for payment of wages, no inflation can take place.

Prime Minister Göring: orders:

1) Determination as rapidly as possible of the basis of payment.

2) Beginning of the execution work in the realm of raw material production within Germany.

3) Examination of the question of the export system.

In the next conference, contemplated for Friday afternoon, the examination of the export system is to take place.

First under his chairmanship (Göring's) the ministers Dr. SCHACHT, Graf S[redacted]ERIN VON KROSIGK and Prof. Dr. POPITZ will consult each other. Then, immediately thereafter, the suggestions voiced there are to be discussed by a board of experts. The following were named for this board:

By Minister Schacht:
Reichsbank Director BRINKMAN
Reichsbank Director BLESSING
Ministerialdirektor Dr. SARNOW
By Minister von Blomberg:
Dr. TRENDELENBURG
By Minister Popitz:
Dr. SPRINGORUM
Dr. SOGEMEIER
Further
Reg. BÜRGERMEISTER KROOGMANN
Prof. WAYEMANN
and others, who will be appointed by the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Göring: states that he can expect and demand discipline from the p[redacted]y, so that the protection of the individual auditor, called, is guaranteed.

Close of the conference; 1910.

H1147-0015

Summary of the raw material situation 2 May 1936

Total requirement for the armed forces and the industry (estimated)	Iron ores		Aluminum		Crude rubber		Cellulose wool		Notes
	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	peace 1936	case of mobil. 1938	
	9.5 million	11 million	105,000	160,000	75,000	85,000	12,000-70,000	depending on import of natural fiber	
Production entire Reich industry	1.8 million		96,000		1000		12,000-70,000		
Deficit	7.7 million	9.2 million	9000	64,000	74,000	84,000	any increase in production would be taken up by the market		
Excess	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Tentative plans for expansion of own production	1.2 million proposal Keppler		----		2400		first increase until end of 1936 70,000 t		

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Prime Minister General Göring
Raw Material and Foreign Exchange Staff

Berlin, 30 May 1936
Behrenstrasse 68-70
Telephone A 2 0048

Journal No...../36 (initial) BG th 2/6
(initial)

Rubber Stamp
Top Secret

To the
Reichminister of War
Generalfeld marschall von BLOMBERG

Berlin

Enclosed, a report of the conference of the council of ministers of 27 May 1936, is forwarded.

By Order
LØB
Lt.Col. in the General Staff

Inclosure:

Top Secret
Copy of meeting of Minister on 27 May 36, at 1130 o'clock.

Chairman: Ministerpräsident Generaloberst Göring
Reichskriegsminister Generalfeldmarschall von Blomberg
Reichsbankpräsident und kommissarischer Reichs- und Preussischer Wirtschaftsminister Dr. Schacht
Reichsfinansminister Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
Preussischer Finansminister Prof. Dr. Popitz
Recording Secretary: Lt.Col in the General Staff Løb

Prime Minister Göring: The two sessi ns of the board of experts held so far have brought forth interesting discussions. Naturally, opinions frequently disagree. The experts are invited to state their concepts in writing.

Today, discussion concerning the question of substitute-material. What objections are made to the production of war-raw materials within the Reich?

Minister Schacht: Principly there is nothing to object; a solution of the raw material problem by self-producing is absolutely necessary and agreed with, theoretically.

Difficulties are encountered with regard to:

1) serious monetary strain because of investments. Providing money by taxing capital is impossible. Circulation of money can not be increased beyond a certain amount. Previous measures executed correctly and without danger to monetary value. Further increase seems precarious; matter of confidence. This point of view alone, however, not determining; possible that funds could be drawn from industrial profits.

2) special scruples, regarding the cases where prices for substitute (Ersatz) material are far beyond world-market prices, and therefore the products cannot compete. (for example: tires made from BUNA). Adjustment would further increase the excise tax on exports. Inflation cannot be chosen, as this would immediately upset the state's budget.

It must be attempted to produce those raw materials within Germany which are economically favorable; for other raw materials ready reserves for the case of mobilization (Mobfall). Especially clear is the situation of flax; the complete covering of the requirement is possible; however not with hemp.

Certain raw materials for war must be stocked.

These viewpoints are recognized and followed by the Reich ministry for Economy. The execution is mainly dependent on the question of funds. Therefore, necessity to save in all fields, to make saved funds available for investment.

Prime Minister Göring: All measures are to be considered from the standpoint of an assured waging of war.

Ready reserves must ordinarily be accumulated already in peace in certain

H1147 - 0017

amounts.

It is to be attempted to use cheap imported raw materials for export purposes, expensive raw materials from within Germany. In cases where the price differences are small, probably creation of a settlement is preferred.

Minister Schacht: This settlement can be carried out either by compulsory mixing or by a price settlement by the state of the expensive raw materials.

In any case, price supervision must be introduced again.

Minister Popitz: Placing of the burden of increased prices on the consumer is possible when the difference is only small.

The other possible method is sales monopoly or wholesale monopoly of certain goods.

Minister Schacht: It is recommendable not to influence individual, large fields, for instance textiles, by prices; but to concentrate funds for the monetary subsidation of other fields of raw materials.

Minister von Krosigk: The question cannot generally be judged theoretically, but only practically with the use of individual examples.

Prime Minister Göring: At first, the specially urgent petroleum question is to be treated.

General agreement to that.

Minister von Krosigk: Present experience is that the beginning of new methods of sale or price guarantee by the Reich results thus, that soon new and cheaper production mehtods are found. This recommends a not too sudden expansion of production.

Prime Minister Göring: Waiting for new methods is no longer appropriate. Plan of the Reich forestry office for the utilization of wood is ready. Import of timber must be cut down in any case; strongest demands on German forests to be preferred at present and can be advocated.

It is to be decided, whether at the beginning, a risk bonus over 6% profit is to be granted.

Minister Schacht: turns against higher profits than 6%. Guarantee of interest-bearing is to be preferred, and must be sufficient.

Minister von Krosigk: discusses the advantages of the amortization program.

Minister von Popitz: In contracts many times rapid cancellation is contemplated.

Minister Schacht: At the beginning more consideration is recommended, later stronger concentration, with profit sharing by the Reich.

Minister Popitz: requests that the cancellation periods be re-examined by a special committee.

Prime Minister Göring: The summary is to be prepared for the next committee meeting about:

1) Inventory of German Raw Material possiblities.
2) Form of the present decrease.
3) Mobilization requirement.
4) How shall raw materials be handled? Especially clarifications whether production within Germany is to start already in peace or whether the stocking of reserves is more important.

Subject of petroleum also can be considered concluded, therefore is to be handled immediately.

In the next council of Ministers, discussion of the agricultural question, then Minister Darré and State secretary Backe present.

Minister von Blomberg: In the fuel industry it is to be decided whether conversion to solid fuels should already be carried out in peace, or whether, as in France, it is to be prepared for the mobilization case. If possible and recommendable, increased use of tar coke (Schwelkok), no diesel oil for railroads.

H1147-0018

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Prime Minister Göring: Economy also absolutely necessary and to be insisted on in other fields of raw materials.

Minister von Blomberg: Examine as an example substitution of heavy metal by light metal (for instance cans of aluminum): general increase of the use of glass, especially for aerial bombs, maybe also for grenades; use of plastics for wide fields, even as far as transmissions. Certain hopes can be set on China. Therefore prevent political estrangement. Careful advances in the approaching of Japan necessary, at present the recognition of Manchukuo would be disastrous for Mr. Klein's current plans in China.

Prime Minister Göring: Common front of China with Japan against Soviet Russia can probably be produced.

(in green pencil) I did not express myself so specifically BL/

Minister von Blomberg: Japan is doubtful as a factor of military power.

Prime Minister Göring: Furthermore, the danger of Japan's turnabout always exists.

Results of the China affair cannot be viewed clearly because of the unclear inner political situation.

Minister Schacht: always has supported the attempts of Mr. Klein, because he especially hopes for food raw materials from China.

Minister von Blomberg: recommends further collaboration with the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, with whom the Reichministry of War had very good experiences. At its head is the scientific authority; other imminent changes for solution proposed by the party unbearable.

Minister Popitz: Nomination of Geheimrat Bosch is possible for this post, when his resignation from the IG is possible.

Minister Schacht: General complaints about the deterioration of German science; this is also harmful for export, since the missing replacement limits the execution of German engineering missions abroad and thus German orders from abroad.

Minister Popitz: Seconds these complaints. Actions by the party which remove the most important people is unbearable. Explanation by examples.

In the liberal arts, the consequences are not being felt immediately, all the more so in the natural sciences. If service etc should be limited to the first two semesters of study, then full time and freedom for scientific activity.

Prime Minister Göring: In Prussia then, difficulties are partially removed. Influence of the liaison staff not always fortunate. Role of Professor Wagner.

Puts to discussion a taking over of a Spanish tin source, which is being offered from the Swedish side.

Minister Schacht: Basically in agreement, particularly when in a partnership enterprise German achievements will result by deliveries of machines.

Prime Minister Göring: asks Minister Schacht to conduct negotiations in this spirit during his visit in Belgrade relative to Jugoslavia in the near future.

Minister Schacht: The copper mining in Jugoslavia must take place by excluding the French, who sell copper for foreign exchange only.

Prime Minister Göring: During the next ministerial session, the investigation of the problems in the agricultural sector has to be conducted in such a way that direct statements of Minister Schacht/Minister Darré should be made about the single problematic issues.

End of the session 13 o'clock.

H1147-0019

Fuel-supply situation
(1st draft of a plan for solution) 27 May 1936

	Light vehicle fuel		Airplane fuel		Gas oil		Heating oil	
	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.	Peace	case of mobil.
	36	38	36	38	36	38	36	38
Total requirement Armed Forces and Industry tons/years	2000000	2650000	80000	600000	800000	1300000	500000	1200000
Production in the entire Reich industry tons/years		1700000			220000		270000	
Deficit from requirements of mobilization tons/years		950000			1080000		930000	
To be covered by conversion (substitute fuel)					200000			
Necessary new plans		950000			880000		930000	
Proposal for a solution		3 Fischer plants of 320000 tons each by the end of 1937			4 IG-Pott plants of 220000 tons/ year each by end of 1937		3 Fischer whole-Pott or distilling plants of 310000 tons/year each	
Costs		380 million RM			400 million RM		370 million RM	

Copy of draft

Top Secret 31 August 1936

The War Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
(Der R.K. Min. u. Ob.d.W.)
No. 2001/36 Top Secret WH

4 copies
1st copy - draft
2nd copy - Reich Air Ministry
3rd copy - Reich Ministry for Finances
4th copy - President of the Reichsbank

1) To the
Reich Minister of Air and the Supreme Commander of the Air Forces General Göring
Berlin W 8

Dear General Goring!

The negotiations conducted until now in the commission for foreign exchange and raw materials which is under your leadership, have already shown the necessity of dealing also with the financing of the armed forces there also. I believe the time has now arrived that the commission should take up the treatment of this problem.

As a preparation of such a discussion I suggest the following:

I. Overstepping of the 1936 budget.

It has been proven, particularly from the decree issued 7 March 1936, that the sum of about 10 billions of RM which was provided for the Wehrmacht for 1936 is not sufficient.

1. Additional expenses in the army are needed in first place by
   a) the remilitarizing of the Rhineland
   b) the fortification of the Rhineland
   c) the setting up of all the 36 divisions already by 1 Oct 1936
   d) the speeding-up of motorization, particularly the establishment of 4 fully motorized Infantry divisions.
   e) the necessity of markedly increasing the reserve ammunition because of the increased number of divisions.
   f) industrial preparations in a great variety of fields
2. In the navy the required faster increase of personnel, the building of a 4th entry to Wilhelmshaven and the refortification of Helgoland cause additional expenses.
3. Air Force
   a) According to an order of the Fuehrer, the setting up of all-air force units has to be completed on 1 April 1937. Therefore considerable expenditures have to be made in 1936 which at the time when the budget for 1936 was made, were planned for later years only. Special additional expenses are caused by the creation of sufficient ground force personnel.
   b) In the air force the first introduction of new types has to take place in 1937. Therefore the required industrial preparations have to begin in 1936.

It follows that an additional sum of at least 3.6 billions of RM will be needed by the Wehrmacht for 1936.

Of this about 1 billion RM is allotted to Army and Navy together. In the case of the Army and Navy, the execution of the orders and, in consequence, the dead-lines for the payments of the deliveries lagged quite considerably behind the placing of the orders. Therefore it can be assumed that these 1 billion RM will not be needed in cash before 1 Apr. 1937. However, the orders for these 1 billion RM have been placed and in the fiscal year 1937 these 1 billion RM will also be needed in cash.

In the air force the additional expenditures amount to 2600 millions RM. Here the execution of the orders from the budget funds of 1936 as well as of the orders for the additional requirements is in full progress. The 2600 millions RM for the air force have to be made available in the fiscal year 1936.

As yet it cannot be ultimately settled whether the introduction of the two years' service will lead to further additional expenses.

II. Requirements for 1937

The preparatory works for the budget of 1937 have not been concluded. At present the requirements for 1937 are estimated to be for

1.	the army	6.5 billions RM
2.	the navy	1.2 billions RM
3.	the air force	6.0 billions RM
	Total	13.7 billions RM

Besides these 13.7 billions RM about 500 millions RM will be needed for the Reich defense requirements of the civilian departments.

III. Permanent requirements

According to a recently conducted survey, the component of the armed forces will have the following permanent requirements after the rearming is completed:

1 Army	3.6 billions RM
2 Navy	0.73 " "
3 Air Force	2.507 " "
Total ...	6.837 billions RM

At present it is hardly possible to make an accurate estimate of the permanent requirements. In the case of the Army it is very likely that the amount for the permanent requirement will be considerably raised.

Later I will submit further material, particularly a statement about the requirements for the years until the completion of the rearming, as soon as the necessary inquiries are concluded.

I submitted copies of this letter to the Reich Minister for Finance, and to the President of the Reichsbank.

Heil Hitler!
Yours,
/ /

2. To the Reich Minister for Finances
Berlin W8

3. To the President of the Reichsbank Dr. Schacht
Berlin SW 111

Copy (of 1)
for your kind information

4. WV

Chief of WA Chief WH
signed P

Remark:

1. Major v. Wolff has given the letter addressed to General Göring to Lt. Col. Bodenschatz on 31 Aug.

2. I have personally handed the letters 2 and 3 to the President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht, and to the Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk, on Aug 31.

signed P.

Copy authenticated
Hollander
Ministerial Councillor
30 Sept 36.

H1147 - 0021

H1147 - 0022

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Note initialed (Blomberg?)

initialed: K 2/9 (Keitel)

President SCHACHT called me to him today at 1300 and requested me to forward the following to the Minister of War:

Schacht returned from the Führer with the greatest anxiety, since he could not agree to the economic program planned by the Führer.

The Fuhrer wants to speak at the party convention (Parteitag) about economic policy, and wants to emphasize there, that we now want to get free with all our energy from foreign countries by production in Germany.

Schacht requests urgently, that the Reichminister of War warn the Führer from this step.

If the Führer emphasizes in front of the masses in Nürnberg, he will receive a great amount of applause from the audience, but with it he will bring failure to the entire commercial policy. There is only one thing in our needy position: the promotion of export. Every threat against foreign countries however, will show contrary results.

We have reverses in the field of fuels until the middle of next year, there will not be large amounts in the field of rubber. The Renn-process in the field of ores is having great difficulties.

If we now shout out our decision abroad, to make ourselves economically independent, then we cut our own throats, because we can no longer survive the necessary transitory period.

Also, it must always be pointed out that German materials are at present much too expensive to be used for export, and export alone makes further armament possible.

If the food-basis of the people is not to be endangered, the Führer must refrain from his plan.

President SCHACHT concluded, that he again requests urgently to listen to his warning, and that he forwards it to the minister of war, as he will not participate in to-morrow's conference.

Thomas 2/9 (in blue pencil)

(Translator's note: the following is written in pencil in the original)

THOMAS in his memorandum:

"The missing million in cash must be saved, since there is no more possibility to obtain it by increase of export."

English armament==ore! Our own procurement is a must.

4 Year Plan without antagonizing foreign countries.
Card file ?
Speed of armament ? Yes---

"Extent of armament not sufficient.. Backing by foreign exchange and raw materials is absolutely necessary."

H1147 - 0023

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Top Secret
(rubber stamp)

1st copy
5 Sept 1936

Wi II
File No 66 b 9910 II z-a

Minutes
on a Conference in the Reichministry for Economy
on 3 Sept 1936

Chairman:	Ministerialdirektor Sarnow	) Reichministry for Economy and the competent experts of the
Present:	Ministerialdirektor Dr. Landwehr Ministerialdirigent Dr. Spitta Oberregierungsrat Dr. Michals	) Reichministry for Economy and the supervisory agencies
	Major Czimatis Commander Griebel Regierungsbaurat Wissmann	) Reichministry of War, W.A.
	Intendanturrat Nierhoff	Reichministry of War, V.A.
	Lt.Col. Ploch Col. Witting Dipl.ing. Bresser	) Reichministry for Air and Supreme Commander of the Air Force
	Gen.Direktor Schirner, combined alum. plants Dr. Westrick " " " Dir. Beyer Alum. Sales Corp.	) only during the conference on aluminum

Subject:

I. Possibilities of allotment of foreign exchange to the armed forces and economy.

II. Aluminum supply.

I. After extensive study of the connected disadvantages, the Reichministry for economy has dropped the principle that one could desist from exporting all products with more than 40% foreign raw materials. Therefore and additional need for foreign exchange results for the upkeep of the export of 2 million marks with the supervisory board for base metals. Furthermore the allotment of cash foreign exchange to the supervisory board for bast fibres must be increased from 10 million marks to 17 million marks.

Intendanturrat Nierhoff made reports on the need of the Armed Forces of textiles and leather in the year 1937, which has increased considerably from the requirements of the year 1936 (see inclosure). To fulfill these Armed Forces requirements, cash foreign exchange is necessary in the following amounts:

Group of goods	Additional Armed Forces requirements of cash foreign exchange in million of marks
1. Wool	24
shredded wool (Reisswolle)	3
mohair wool	0.75
2. silk	0.5
3. bast fibres	0.25
4. cotton	4
5. leather	22.5
Total	55.00

Accordingly, the following overall picture results:

Amount of cash foreign exchange necessary previously for the upkeep of economy and for the covering of requirements of the Armed Forces.

900 million marks

Amount of cash foreign exchange necessary for the upkeep of export.

248 million marks

Additional requirement of cash foreign exchange necessary for the Armed Forces

146.8 million marks

Available amount of cash foreign exchange

140 million marks

H1147 - 0024

II. Aluminum

Report on the requirements of aluminum for the Armed Forces are contained in the summary given to the Reichministry for Economy on 29 Aug.

Major Czimatis explained that the Reichministry of War did not renounce the limitations of the allotments of aluminum to the general industry, as it was said in the letter of the Reichministry for Economy of 21 Aug 1936, but that the demands for full delivery to the Armed forces for the programatic rearmament, espoecially of the Air Force, will be kept up.

The Reichministry for Economy considers the full delivery to industry urgently necessary also in the interest of the Armed Forces, since by a "strangulation" installations important to the Armed Forces (power issues) would also be affected immediately, and one could therefore count on an increased requirement of copper and thus of foreign exchange.

The administration of aluminum by the supervisory board for base metals is being absolutely refused by the Reichministry for Economy.

Generaldirektor Schirner reports that the negotiations for the import of 1000 tons of aluminum from Switzerland against delivery of German clay and pitch-coke are favorable. Also, the payment of processing wages is to be done with clay. However, the import of these 1000 tons is distributed over 6 to 7 months.

1000 tons more can be obtained in a comparitively short time from the Aluminum Ltd from Canada. The negotiations for this are still in process.

Schirner reported that the stocks of aluminum in the plants is so high that he, in case the Reichministry for Air should agree to a temporary decrease of the stocks, could guarantee full delivery for both the Armed Forces and Industry until the opening of the new plants in Töging and Bitterfeld.

Lt.Col. Ploch consents that the stocks be decreased temporarily.

The Reichministry for Economy orders that the supervisory board for base metals first determine by revision the exact size of the stocks of aluminum for the Duren Metal works and the combined Light Metal works (Vereinigten leicht Metall Werke).

However, if difficulties should arise in the delivery to the Armed Forces with aluminum, then the Reichministry for Eonomy is ready to take up negotiations again.

MW (initials in pencil)

Inclosure

Textile and Leather Requirements of the Armed Forces

Raw materials	Requirement in the year 1936 in tons	Requirement in the year 1937 in tons	Required additional cash foreign exchange requirements in millions of marks
sheared wool	7 200	18 152	24
wool scrap (Reisswolle)	1 040	4 900	3
combings	11	42	-
mohair wool	-	260	0.75
wool from tanned hides (Gerberwolle)	761	1 236	-
silk	23	72	0.5
cocoons*	72	72	-
silk yarns*	48	48	-
(*figures by Reichministry for air)			
cotton of which quality cotton Portires and shelter halves (Egypt)	8 600	16 200	
		about 4 000	4
cotton scraps	560	835	-
artificial silk	310	670	-
cellulose wool	1 080	3 130	-
cleaned flax (Schwingflachs)	3 600	4 800	-
flax scrap	7 070	10 500	-
jute	2 100	2 100	-

H1147 - 0025

(cont)

Raw materials	Requirement in the year 1936 in tons	Requirement in the year 1937 in tons	Required additional cash foreign exchange requirements in millions of marks
soft hemp and hard fibers	1 100	1 635	0.25 (**)
of which hard fiber		about 200	(**) for 400 tons soft hemp and 200 tons Manila and Sisal
sleek leather	11 000	24 000	"
skins for uppers	7 100	13 900)	
tanned leather		4 100)	
leather for soles		9 500)	22.5 (***)
			(***) for 22 500 tons hides corresponding to 11 200 tons leather
		Total	55.00

It must be considered in the calculation of the foreign exchange requirements for the upkeep of the export of woolen goods, that the wool industry cannot stand more than a 10% decrease of the present amount, if it is to retain its export capability. Instead of Australian wool, one must reach back to about 50% of the available South-African wool for the exports. The wool available through the limitations of value of the clearing agreement is entirely used for export. The calculated amount of foreign exchange and the most urgent requirement within Germany of 12 million marks only applies under the condition that there are until the end of September still 2 million marks in cash foreign exchange available.

One can count for the requirement of the Armed Forces on an amount of 10 000 tons raw wool, based on existing agreement. 24 million marks in cash foreign exchange are required for the additional amount of 8 152 tons with the price basis of 3 000 -marks per ton.

Intendanturrat Nierhoff explained; that a decrease of the demands for quality for the Armed Forces is no longer bearable. Already 20% cellulose wool is being earmarked for uniform cloths, and a mixing of 30% scrap wool for overcoats.

The amount of foreign exchange of 4 million marks for quality cotton is therefore necessary, because one cannot count any more on the hitherto existing compensating transactions--especially with Egypt after circular 237.

The amount of foreign exchange estimated for export of 17 million marks for the supervisory board for bast fibres is distributed as follows:

10 million marks for jute
6 " " " Sisal
1 " " " Manila

The production of hides in Germany is reported as 140 000 tons per year. Even with the basis that the consumption of leather within Germany is decreased to a minimum, the 22 500 ton hides, corresponding to 11 200 tons leather for the Armed Forces, can only be procured with cash foreign exchange (22.5 million marks)

The raw hide requirement has determined individually with consideration for the time required to tan the individual types of leather.

(in pencil) Top Secret!

Conference at General Field Marshal Goering's at 1000, 14 Oct. 38, in the Reich Air Ministry

(in pencil): attention H.G.

General Field Marshal Goering opened the session by declaring that he intended to give directives about the work for the next months. Everybody knows from the press what the world situation looks like and therefore the Fuehrer has issued an order to him to carry out a gigantic program compared to which previous achievements are insignificant. There are difficulties in the way which he will overcome with utmost energy and ruthlessness.

The amount of foreign exchange has completely dwindled on account of the preparation for the Czech Enterprise and this makes it necessary that it should be strongly increased immediately. Furthermore: the foreign credits have been greatly overdrawn and thus the strongest export activity--stronger than up to now--is in the foreground. For the next weeks an increased export was first priority in order to improve the foreign exchange situation. The Reich Ministry for Economy should make a plan about raising the export activity by pushing aside the current difficulties which prevent export.

These gains made through the export are to be used for increased armament. The armament should not be curtailed by the export activity. He received the order from the Fuehrer to increase the armament to an abnormal extent, the air force having first priority. Within the shortest time the air force is to be increased five fold, also the navy should get armed more rapidly and the army should procure large amounts of offensive weapons at a faster rate, particularly heavy artillery pieces and heavy tanks. Along with this manufactured armaments must go; especially fuel, powder and explosives are moved into the foreground. It should be coupled with the accelerated construction of highways, canals, and particularly of the railroads.

To this comes the Four Years' Plan which is to be reorganized according to 2 points of view.

In the Four Years' Plan in 1st place all the constructions which are in the service of armament are to be promoted and in 2nd place all the installations are to be created which really spare foreign exchange.

The substitutes produced by the Four Years' Plan are to be brought rapidly into circulation. The Reich Ministry for Economy and the other agencies should make suggestions by the beginning of November for rapidly increasing the introduction of the substitutes. The import of materials for which we have substitutes has to be drastically curtailed.

General Field Marshal Goering enlarged then upon the main problem of the session: how can these requirements be fulfilled.

He is faced with unheard difficulties. The treasury is empty, the industrial capacity is crammed with orders for many years. In spite of these difficulties he is going to change the situation under all circumstances. Memoranda were of no help, he desires only positive proposals. If necessary, he is going to convert the economy with brutal methods in order to achieve this aim. The time has come when private enterprise can show whether it has a right for continued existence. If it fails, he is going over to state enterprise without any regard. He is going to make barbaric use of his plenipotentiary power, which was given to him by the Fuehrer.

All the wishes and plans of the state, party and other agencies who are not entirely in this line have to be rejected without pity. Also the ideological problems cannot be solved now, there will be time for them later. He urgently cautions against making promises to the workers which can not be kept by him. The wishes of the labor front cede entirely into the background. The industry h to be fully converted. An immediate investigation of all productive plants is to be initiated in order to determine whether they can be converted for armament and export or whether they are to be closed down. The problem of the machine industr has the first consideration in this respect. There is no place for printing and

H1147 -0026

laundry machines and other machines of that kind, they all have to produce machine tools. In the field of machine tools the priorities of the orders are to be investigated, and wherever possible, increase in productive capacity is to be introduced. It follows without saying that work has to be conducted in 3 shifts.

It remains now to decide who is going to carry out this task; the state or the self-administrative industry. He requested a proposal from General director Zangen for the methods to realize these plans. He warns all agencies, particularly the labor front, price controller etc. from interfering with these proposals in any way. He is going to proceed ruthlessly against every interference on the part of the Labor Front. The Labor Front would not receive raw materials and workers for its tasks any more. Similarly all other party requirements have to be set aside without consideration. Foreign workers can continue being employed except in the particularly secret sections of the enterprise. At the present time the plants should not be burdened with unnecessary demands, such as athletic fields, casinos or similar desires of the labor front. Measures proposed by the Labor Front have to be submitted to him for approval.

Raw materials and power are to be subjected to accurate management. Similarly the distribution of men has to be organized in an entirely different way than it has been done until now. The retraining did not function; all agencies failed. The recommitment of the youth into the industry will be organized by him on a very large scale. Large state apprenticeships are to be created; besides, the plants will be obliged to hire a certain number of apprentices. A retraining of hundreds of thousands of people will have to take place. Much more work will have to be performed by women than until now. Above all, the young women have to be employed much more. Work periods of eight hours do not exist any more; wherever necessary, overtime is to be performed, double and triple shifts are a matter of course. Where the workers will protest, as in Austria for example, General Field Marshal Goering will proceed with forced labor; he will create camps for forced labor. The Labor Front should not carry false social ideas among the workers. It is a fact that one generation has driven the cart into the mud through the mutiny of the workers and by being guilty of not having shot these workers on the spot. Therefore we had to put the thing in order again.

Much is to be done at once in the field of transportation. The Ministry for Transportation should submit a request about the construction of rolling stock and about other requirements. The branch-canal near the Hermann Goering Works is particularly important. It cannot continue that the Armed Forces interfere with the car park. If that will continue, he will make a decision, because it is impossible that the people should starve on account of it.

In the agriculture it is of importance to employ foreign workers. Similarly the problem of the agricultural machine has to be promoted. Of particular importance is the erection of storehouses.

The Sudeten land has to be exploited with all the means. General Field Marshal Goering counts upon a complete industrial assimilation of the Slovakia. Czech and Slovakia would become German dominions. Everything possible must be taken out. The Oder-Danube Canal has to be speeded up. Searches for oil and ore have to be conducted in Slovakia, notably by State Secretary Keppler.

In the 2nd part of his discussion General Field Marshal Goering took up the Jewish problem. The Jewish problem had to be tackled now with all methods, because they have to get out of the economy. However, the wild bustle of commissars as it developed in Austria has to be prevented under all circumstances. These wild actions have to cease and the settling of the Jewish problem should not be regarded as a system of providing for inefficient party members. Thereupon Ministry Councillor Fischboeck was allowed to speak. He revealed that in the beginning there were 25 000 commissars in Austria. Today there are still 3 500 who are useless almost without exception. In Austria the party is of the opinion that Aryanization is a duty of the party and that it is connected with the recompensation of the old party members.

In Austria there is still a total of 2 billions of Jewish property. The large enterprises are being bought up by the Control bank; it is difficult to oust the Jews from the small industrial enterprises.

H1147 - 0027

General Field Marshal Goering took a strong stand against the opinion that the Aryanization is the duty of the party. It is the duty of the State alone. However, he could not release foreign exchange for shipping away the Jews. In an emergency situation ghettos should be erected in the individual large cities.

State Councillor Schmeer cautioned against more lenient methods in the fight against the Jews; Jewish labor units should be established, then the people would emigrate of their own accord. State Councillor Neumann warned and expressed the opinion that one should use more precaution in this matter, particularly in Austria.

Thereupon the meeting was quite surprisingly closed by General Field Marshal Goering without recording the minutes of the meeting or making decisions.

HG.

H1147 – 0028

H1147 - 0029

Material
for the Conference with Goering
on 25 Nov 1938
(General Keitel
Brig.Gen. Thomas)

W.Wi Id.

27 Oct 1938

For the consideration of the assignment of tasks to people, state and the Armed Forces, judging of the requirements of raw materials, especially steel, appears necessary.

This is shown as follows, as far as it can be judged from here. The inclosed summary shows that one must count, according to the Fuehrer's directives, on a steel requirement for armament production, which amounts to

1.08 million tons monthly from 1 Jar. 1939 on, that is, it must be increased by about 48% of the present contingent. Added to this requirement are the increased demands of the Four Years' Plan, the demands of export and the amount necessary for the upkeep of the production machine of German economy in the amount of

1.83 million tons monthly from 1 Jan 1939 on; thus this results in a total requirement of

2.9 million tons monthly from 1 Jan 1939 on, against which there is only a monthly production of

at present 1.8 million tons monthly.

Furthermore, it must be pointed out, that with the increased use of steel, an increased use of the already scarce non-ferrous metals is necessarily coupled; the latter also are closely associated with the procurement of foreign exchange.

The increased rearmament of the armed forces must further affect deeply the supply requirements of the armed forces, especially munitions and fuels. Therefore, it must be expected that the future requirements of the armed forces will exceed the present plans (accelerated program for powder and explosives, fuel program), which will have an increase of the steel requirements not yet planned as result.

Secret

Summary
of the Iron and Steel Requirement of the Armed
Forces and Industry tons per month

	Contingent of the IVth quarter 1938	Contingent of the 1st quarter 1939	Requirement from 1 Jan 1939 on	in contrast to the contingent Ist quarter 1939
I. Armed Forces	584 333	573 133	1 088 300	-515 167
II. War economical organization of German industry	306 600	306 600	613 500	-306 900
III. Export in case it is possible to reach the stage of beginning of 1938	380 000	380 000	550 000	-170 000
IV. Upkeep of the production machine of the German industry	582 800	582 800	582 800	-
V. Other requirements	83 500	83 500	83 500	-
Total	1 937 233	1 926 033	2 918 100	-992 067

H1147 – 0030

Inclosure 1

Secret

Summary
on the Iron and Steel Requirement of the Armed Forces

tons per months

	Contingent of the IVth quarter 1938	Contingent of the Ist quarter 1939	Requirement from 1 Jan 1939 on	-in contrast to the contingent of Ist quarter 1939
Army	300 367	266 000	525 000	-259 000
(for fortifications)	(86 667)	(85 000)	(165 000)	(+ 80 000)
Navy	78 000	74 000	140 500	- 66 500
(for "Grünewiese")	(-)	(-)	(35 000)	(+ 35 000)
Air Force	166 400	191 133	247 300	+ 56 187
(for fortifications)	(13 333)	(15 000)	(15 000)	(-)
Reich communication measures (RV-Massnahmen) (for increased extension of the Reich railroad)	39 566	42 000	175 500	-133 500
	(-)	(-)	130 000	(-130 000)
Armed Forces Total	584 333	573 133	1 088 300	-515 167

H1147 - 0031

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

Chief OKW
58a 40 38 top secret
1157/38 top secret

7 Dec 1938

Top Secret

7 copies
7th copy

(in pencil)
To the State Secretary Neumann
Received copy without receipt
K. 12 Dec 38
Documents for the conference at Field Marshal Goering's on 13 Dec 1938 with Supreme Commanders General Keitel, Neumann, Koerner, Gen. Thomas.

To
the Supreme Commander of the Army)
the Supreme Commander of the Navy) one
the Reichs Marshal of the Air Force and) copy each
Supreme Commander of the Air Force)

The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces authorized me to inform the Supreme Commander of the following:

The strained financial situation of the Reich makes it necessary that for the rest of the current fiscal year 38/39 the expenses of the Armed Forces, which in the last months under the strain of extraordinary circumstances have undergone a very considerable increase, should be lowered again to a level which would be tolerable for some time.

It will be at the discretion of the Supreme Commander to decide what measures should be taken for this purpose according to the priorities in the armament program. According to the Fuehrer's request

ARMY (the equipping with arms will have first priority, the providing of ammunition and the building of fortifications for the army will be considered in second place only.

NAVY (the building of ships, of ports and docks will have first priority over all other requirements, also over that of providing ammunition.

AIR FORCE (the equipping with arms will have first priority, the providing of ammunition will have to be considered in second place only.

If necessary, the initiation of new enterprises will have to be delayed, the execution of current enterprises and orders will have to be distributed over a longer period of time. The allotted quota of raw materials which will be decreased starting 1 Jan 39, will also compel us to a certain extent to do this. It has to be achieved that

in the Army
in the Navy
in the Air Force

during the period from 1 November 1938 to 31 March 1939 (end of the fiscal year) not more than

(Army): 3.7 billion RM
(used until now 4.9)
(Navy): 650 million RM
(Air Force): 2.5 billion RM

should be expended in the form of cash and delivery treasury scrips.

It is not yet definitively established how much can be allotted for the next fiscal year 1939/40 in the form of cash and delivery scrips. At present, the branches of the Armed Forces cannot expect greater quotas than the following:

5.2 billion RM for the Army
1.4 " " for the Navy
4.9 " " for the Air Force

signed: Keitel

H1147 - 0032

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1301-PS
Continued

W H
58 g 40 38 g K
1157/38 g K

Top Secret
Copy

for informantion

illegible signature

to
the Chief of the Air Force
the Chief of the W Stb

Chief of the War Industry Staff
Adjutant

1 March 1939

Draft

the adjutant's office of General Field Marshal Goering.

On behalf of Brig. Gen. Thomas I request an appointment for a conference for the general before the departure of the General Field Marshal on following urgent subjects:

1.) The branches of the Armed Forces--particularly the Navy--submitted requests for additional amounts of non-ferrous metals and of steel. General Thomas requests instructions what attitude he should take in regard to this question during the absence of the General Field Marshal.

2.) The General Field Marshal has to make decisions in 2 matters concerning foreign policy.

Illegible
Captain.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1301-PS

15 November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1301-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), USNR
391590

H1147 - 0033

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1317-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Rü Ic

Berlin, March 1, 1941

Re: Oldenburg (stamp) TOP SECRET

5 copies
1st copy

Memorandum

Conference at Office Chief, General of the Infantry Thomas on February 28, 1941

Present: General of the Infantry Thomas
Colonel Becht
Lt. Col. Luther
Lt. Col. Matzky
Major von Gusovius
Major von Payr
Major Huch
Captain Emmerich
Captain Dr. Hamann

The general ordered that a broader plan of organization be drafted for the Reich Marshal.
Essential Points:

1) The whole organization to be subordinate to the Reich Marshal. Purpose: Support and extension of the measures of the four-year plan.
2) The organization must include everything concerning war economy, excepting only food, which is said to be made already a special mission of State Secretary Backe.
3) Clear statement that the organization is to be independent of the military or civil administration. Close cooperation, but instructions direct from the central office in Berlin.
4) Scope of activities to be divided in two steps:
   a) Accompanying the advancing troops directly behind the front lines, in order to avoid the destruction of supplies and to secure the removal of important goods.
   b) Administration of the occupied industrial districts and exploitation of economically complimentary districts

   (notation on bottom of page 1:) BDC GOTHA Old II.

5) In view of the extended field of activity, the term war economy inspection is to be used preferably, instead of armament inspection.
6) In view of the great field of activity, the organization must be generously equipped and personnel must be correspondingly numerous. The main mission of the organization will consist of seizing raw materials and taking over all important concerns. For the latter mission reliable persons from German concerns will be interposed suitably from the beginning, since successful operation from the beginning can only be performed by the aid of their experiences. (for example, lignite, ore, chemistry, petroleum).

After the discussion of further details, Lt. Col. Luther was instructed to make an initial draft of such an organization within one week.

Close cooperation with the individual sections in the building is essential. An Officer must still be appointed for Wi. and Ro, with whom the operational staff can remain in constant contact. Wi is to give each section chief and Lt. Col. Luther a copy of the new plan regarding Russia.

Major General Schubert is to be asked to be in Berlin the second half of next week. Also, the 4 officers who are ordered to draw up the individual

H1147 - 0034

armament inspections are to report to the Office Chief at the end of next week.

(signed:)
Hamann

Distribution:

Staff	1st Copy
Rü	2nd Copy
Lt.Col. Luther	3rd Copy
Planning	4th Copy
Supply	5th Copy

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1317-PS

7 November 1945.

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt, ORD, 0-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1317-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt, ORD
0-1558904.

Minister President Field Marshal Goering
Deputy for the Four-Year Plan
The Commissioner General
for the Generalgouvernement Poland

Castle Krakow
25 Jan. 1940

Strictly Confidential

S B 1/40

I To the
Director of the Service Agency
for the Four-Year Plan
Major General Buehrmann
or representative in

Krakow
Lenartovicza 13

For the execution of the task of systematically placing the economic strength of the Generalgouvernement, within the framework of the Four-Year Plan, in the service of the German defense industry, I give the following

directives:

1. In view of the present requirements of the Reich for the defense industry, it is at present fundamentally impossible to carry on a long-term economic policy in the Generalgouvernement. Rather, it is necessary so to steer the economy of the Generalgouvernement that it will, in the shortest possible time, accomplish results representing the maximum that can be gotten out of the economic strength of the Generalgouvernement for the immediate strengthening of our capacity for defense.

2. In particular the following performances are expected of the total economy of the Generalgouvernement:

a) Intensification of agricultural production esp. in the larger farms (above 100 ha.) and a planned distribution of the foodstuffs to be requisitioned in order to fill the requirements of the troops, units, and service agencies as well as of the native population, which are not yet fully covered by the present production.

b) Fullest exploitation of the forests, in temporary disregard of forest conservation principles, so as to deliver to the Reich approx. 1 million fm sawmill lumber, 1, 2 million fm of mine timbers and up to 0,4 million rm of fiber wood.

c) Stepping-up of the raw material production in the industrial sector, in particular:
in the extraction of iron ores and pyrites in order to cover the local needs of the smelting plants operated in the Generalgouvernement;
in petroleum extraction: in order to cover the militarily most important requirements of the Generalgouvernement and to export the greatest possible quantities to the

H1147 - 0035

Reich;
in the chemical industry (nitrogen, phosphate) to provide for the fertilizer requirements of agriculture in so far as they can be covered in the Generalgouvernement;

d) Exploitation, if necessary also partial expansion, of the industrial capacity existing in the Generalgouvernement, in order to execute as rapidly as possible the Wehrmacht orders to be placed by the Reich in the Generalgouvernement while maintaining production of those products which are absolutely vital for the running of the economic machinery in the Generalgouvernement even if the strictest standards are applied;

e) Maintenance of the productive capacity of those plants to which Wehrmacht orders have not yet been assigned but which are chosen as replacement plants for militarily vital factories which have been or will be evacuated in the Reich;

f) Stripping and scrapping of those plants which have neither been made into armament plants nor declared to be replacement plants, as well as of destroyed buildings;

g) Supply and transportation of at least 1 million male and female agricultural and industrial workers to the Reich - among them at least 7500 000 (sic) agricultural workers of which at least 50% must be women - in order to guarantee agricultural production in the Reich and as a replacement for industrial workers lacking in the Reich.

3. In order to attain the expected performances, precision is to be made:

a) that the organizational measures for increasing agricultural production and for the building up of the live stock, extraordinarily depleted by the war, are implemented by the insurance of the seed and fertilizer supply - if necessary by imports from the Reich - ; by sufficient supplies of agricultural machinery from local production in the Generalgouvernement; by a planned development of the water economy which should be simultaneously designed for the requirements of the waterways and of the power supply;

b) that all uneconomic consumption of wood be avoided and that the shipment of the quantities to be delivered to the Reich is insured;

c) that within the framework of the stepping-up of the industrial raw material production the following are guaranteed: financing through the most extensive possible utilization of the credit system existing in the Generalgouvernement; procurement of the necessary mining and drilling equipment, the supplying of the workers with the food and articles of clothing absolutely essential for the maintenance of their full efficiency; the shipment, especially of mineral oil, to the Reich;

d) that in engaging the industrial capacity of the Generalgouvernement with armament orders from the Reich the following be coordinated:

H1147-0036

nature and volume of the orders
location and capacity of the plants
raw material requirements and coverage - the latter as far as possible out of raw material stocks existing in the Generalgouvernement - ;
requirements and provisioning of workers
means of transport for delivery of materials and dispatch of finished products;
pre-financing of wages in the Generalgouvernement and transfer of the proceeds from the Reich;

e) that exact investigations be made in order to determine the plants which are either required for filling the armament orders or continue to work for the supplying of the Generalgouvernement with absolutely vital goods, or are being maintained as replacement plants, or are to be stripped and scrapped; and that the putting into operation or continued operation of the plants be uniformly regulated and made subject to permit;

f) that in order to insure the necessary supply of Polish workers in the Reich the labor offices harmonize the recruiting with the labor requirements in the Generalgouvernement; that the shipment will take place early enough to be completed in the course of April; that the transfer of savings of those workers be regulated who came to the Reich merely as migratory workers.

4. For the uniform orientation of the total economy of the Generalgouvernement towards the tasks now to be accomplished the following additional measures are to be taken:

a) In the food supply of the population it must under all circumstances be seen to it that the persons working in plants vital to life and armaments will maintain their efficiency while the rest of the population will have to remain restricted to a minimum ration as long as the food shortage lasts.

b) Any production which, on the basis of raw materials important for armament, is directed towards objects which in the framework of the present plan are not vital, is to be ruthlessly discontinued in so far as it will not be possible to switch it over to sufficiently abundant Ersatz materials and other materials (e.g. by producing wooden shoes while simultaneously prohibiting the production of leather shoes and boots for the native population). For the rest, all raw material saving decrees prohibitions of production and shipment and orders valid in the Reich are to be carried through in the Generalgouvernement at least to the same degree as is done in the Reich.

c) The shipment of raw materials to the Reich is to be limited to those amounts not absolutely needed in the Generalgouvernement to guarantee militarily vital production. The right of disposing of the stocks of raw materials, half-finished and finished goods in the

H1147 - 0037

H1147 - 0038

Generalgouvernement is reserved to your service agency. For the better regulation of supply small amounts of valuable raw materials will be brought into collection depots from scrapped plants and from smaller depots.

d) The supplying of militarily vital plants with coal and the filling of the most urgent coal requirements of the population are to be guaranteed by agreements with the proper Reich agencies.

e) The collection of leather and old material (Erfassung) and the gathering of scrap are to be pushed forward according to plan. In view of the special conditions in the Generalgouvernement, Jewish dealers who can be freed for this purpose from forced service etc., may also be engaged.

f) A transport plan will be drawn up in agreement with the transportation authorities with the object of bringing transport desires into line with transport possibilities and to arrive at priority scale which will then be made the basis of all further planning.

g) Price and wage regulations, currency protection and credit policy will be harmonized in closest accord between the agencies concerned with the object of creating stable conditions as an indispensable prerequisite for any economic planning.

h) In order to gain a conception of the presumable shape of the payment transactions between the Reich and the Generalgouvernement, a payment balance sheet is to be drawn up as soon as it is possible to see to what extent armament orders from the Reich can be filled in the Generalgouvernement.

5. I reserve the right to issue further basic instructions.

Copy of the present is being sent to the subordinate service agencies as well as to the Commander in Chief East, the Chief of the Armament Inspectorate Upper-East, the Military Commander in Krakow and the Bank Director of the Emission Bank in Poland with the request that the service agency for the Four-Year Plan be supported in every possible way in the execution of its tasks.

(signed) Dr. Frank

Certified

(signed) Ministerialkanzleiobersekretaer als
Kanzleivorsteher

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. PS-1375

26 November 1945

I, Leo Loeb, Civilian , hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. PS-1375.

LEO LOEB
Civilian

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1406-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1147-0039

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 414

Decree for the Reporting of Jewish Owned Property of 26 April 1938

Verordnung über die Anmeldung des Vermögens von Judon vom 26. April 1938

On the basis of the Decree for the Execution of the Four Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (RGBl I, 887) the following is hereby decreed:

Article 1

1) Every Jew (Article 5 of the First Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law of 14 November 1935 (RGBl I, 1333)) shall report and evaluate in accord with the following instructions his entire domestic and foreign property and estate on the day when this decree goes into force. Jews of foreign citizenship shall report and evaluate only their domestic property.

2) The duty to report holds likewise for the non-Jewish marital partner of a Jew.

3) Every reporting person's property must be given separately.

Article 2

1) Property in the sense of this law includes the total property of the person required to report, irrespective of whether it is exempt from any form of taxation or not.

2) It does not include movable objects used by the individual or house furnishings as far as the latter are not classed as luxury objects.

Article 3

1) Every part of the property shall be valued according to the usual value it has on the effective date of this regulation.

2) No report is necessary when the total worth of the property to be reported does not exceed 5000 marks.

Article 4

The report is to be presented on an official form by 30 June 1938, to the administrative official responsible at the place of residence of the reporting individual. When such a report is not possible by this date the responsible office can extend the period. In such case, however, an estimate is to be presented by 30 June 1938, together with a statement of the grounds of delay.

Article 5

1) The reporting individual must report, after this decree goes into force, to the responsible office, every change of said individual's total property as far as it exceeds a proper standard of living or normal business transactions.

2) The reporting requirement applies also to those Jews who were not required to report on the effective date of this regulation, but who have acquired property exceeding 5000 Reichsmarks in value, after this date. Article 1 (1) clause 2, shall apply respectively.

Article 6

1) The administrative offices responsible under this regulation are in

Prussia	- Highest Administrative Officer (Regierungspraesident) (in Berlin the Police President)
Bavaria	- Highest Administrative Officer (Regierungspraesident)
Saxony	- The District Head (Kreishauptmann)
Wurtemberg	- The Minister of the Interior
Baden	- The Minister of the Interior
Thueringen	- Reich Governor (Reichsstatthalter)
Hessen	- Reich Governor
Hamburg	- Reich Governor
Mecklenburg	- Ministry of the State, Interior Department
Oldenburg	- Minister of Interior
Braunschweig	- Ministry of Interior
Bremen	- Senator for Administration of Interior
Anhalt	- Ministry of State Interior Department
Lippe	- Reich Governor (Land Government)
Schaumburg-Lippe	- Land Government
Saarland	- The Reich Commissioner for the Saar

2) Austria - The Reich Governor has jurisdiction. He may transfer his authority to another board.

Article 7

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan is empowered to take such necessary measures as may be necessary to guarantee the use of the reported property in accord with the necessities of German economy.

Article 8

1) Whoever wilfully or negligently fails to comply with this reporting requirement, either by omitting it, or making it incorrectly, or not within the time specified, or whoever acts contrary to any instruction issued pursuant to Article 7 by the Deputy of the Four Year Plan shall be punishable by imprisonment and by a fine or by both of these penalties, in particularly flagrant cases of wilful violation the offender may be condemned to hard labor up to ten years. The offender is punishable notwithstanding that the action was in a foreign country.

2) Any attempt to commit such actions is punishable.

3) In addition to the imposition of the penalties under (1), the property may be confiscated, insofar as it was involved in the criminal action. In addition to hard labor confiscation may be made. Where no specific individual can be prosecuted or convicted, confiscation may be decreed independently, where the prerequisites for confiscation warrant it.

Berlin, 26 April 1938

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan
Goering
General Field Marshal
The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

- - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1406-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1406-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1147 - 0040

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.1412-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1579

Decree relating to the payment of a fine by the Jews of German nationality

of 12 Nov. 1938

Verordnung über eine Sühneleistung der Juden Deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit

vom 12 November 1938

The hostile attitude of the Jewry towards the German people and Reich, which does not even shrink back from committing cowardly murder, makes a decisive defence and a harsh punishment (expiation) necessary. I order, therefore, by virtue of the decree concerning the execution of the 4 - year Plan of 18 Oct. 1936 (RGBL. I page 887) as follows:

Section 1.

On the Jews of German nationality as a whole has been imposed the payment of a contribution of 1.000.000.000 Reichsmark to the German Reich.

Section 2.

Provisions for the implementation are issued by the Reich-Minister of Finance in agreement with the Reich-Ministers concerned.

Berlin, 12 November 1938.

The Commissioner for the 4 - Year Plan

Göring

General Field-Marshal.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1412-PS.

I, F. E. SHARTON, Civ. 046312, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1412-PS.

F.E.SHARTON
Civ.
046312.

H1147 - 0041

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1584-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Partial Translation of 1584-PS, part I, teletype Goering to Himmler, dated 14 February 1944.

CHIEF REICH SECURITY OFFICE
Teletype Section

Received					Transmitted
Hour	Day	Month	Year		
2400	15	2	44		
from	by			TOP SECRET	by
E2	(Initials)				(Initials)

FS - No. 24411

URGENT

t-KR-RM Asien Nr. 0170 14/2 2030 - QEM--GKDOL--to Reichsfuehrer-SS Reichs Minister Himmler, Berlin SW 11-Reference: Letter Journal No. 72/44.- Subject: Formation of the 7th Airforce group squadron for special purposes 7 (Z.B.V.7)

I received your request to form another squadron of airforce group for special purposes 7(Z.B.V.7) and ordered examination by the air force operational staff (Luftwaffenfuehrungsstab). At the same time I ask you to put at my disposal as great a number of Concentration Camp (K Z-) convicts as possible for air armament, as this kind of manpower proved to be very useful according to previous experience. The situation of the air war makes subterranean transfer of industry necessary. For work of this kind Concentration Camp (K Z-) convicts can be especially well concentrated at work and in the camp. Such installations are necessary in order to secure production of the now fully developed most modern airplanes. The Fuehrer upon his visit in Insterbrug has attached great value to these airplanes. Intermediate negotiations have already been held between my and your departments. I would be especially grateful for your support in carrying out this task.

Heil Hitler - Yours Goering, Reich Marshal of Greater Germany. ADF 391/44 GKDOS.+

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1584-PS

16 November 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt(jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1584-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE,
Lt(jg), USNR, 391590.

H1147 - 0042

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1584-PS (III)
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsfuehrer-SS

Personal Staff

Diary No.

-M.

Field Command Post.

10 March 1944

Subject: Use of Prisoners in the air craft industry

Top Secret

(various handwritten notations)

To the SS-Brigadefuehrer FEGELEIN

Fuehrer Headquarters

Dear Hermann!

Enclosed I am sending you copy of a letter for your information. It was given to the Reich marshal on 9 March 1944 by the Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) DR

1 enclosure

H1147 – 0043

H1147-0044

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1584-PS (III)
(cont'd)

1879/44 secret

9 March 1944
Field-command office

Subject: Employment of prisoners in the aviation industry.
Reference: Teletype-of 14 February 1944.

5 copies
5th copy

Top Reich Secret

Most honored Reichsmarshal

Following my teletype letter of the 18 Feb. 44 I herewith transmit a survey on the employment of prisoners in the aviation industry.

This survey indicates that at the present time about 36000 prisoners are employed for the purposes of the air force. An increase to a total of 90,000 prisoners is contemplated.

The production is being discussed, established and executed between the Reich ministry of aviation and the chief of my economic-administrative main office, SS-OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER and General of the WAFFEN-SS, POHL respectively.

We assist with all forces at our disposal.
The task of my economic-administrative main office, however, is not solely fulfilled with the delivery of the prisoners to the aviation industry as SS-OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER POHL and his assistants take care of the required working speed thru constant control and supervision of the work-groups (KOMMANDOS) and therefore have some influence on the results of production. In this respect I may suggest consideration of the fact that in enlarging our responsibility thru a speeding up of the total work, better results can definitely be expected.

We also have for some time adjusted our own stone-quarries to production for the airforce. For instance in Flossenburg near Weiden the prisoners employed previously in the quarry are working now in the fighter plane program for the Messerschmitt corporation, Regensburg, which saw in the availability of our stone-mason shops and labor forces after the attack on Regensburg at that time a favorable opportunity for the immediate partial transfer of their production. Altogether 4000 prisoners will work there after the expansion. We produce now with 2000 men 900 sets of engine cowlings and radiator covers as well as 120,000 single parts of various kinds for the fighter ME 109.

In Oranienburg we are employing 6000 prisoners at the Heinkel works now for construction of the HE 177. With that we have supplied 60% of the total crew of the plant.

The prisoners are working without fault. Up till now 200 suggestions regarding the improvement of work have been handed in at Heinkel from the ranks of the prisoners, which were used and were rewarded with premiums. We are increasing this employment to 8000 prisoners.

We also have employed female prisoners in the aviation industry. For instance at the mechanical workshops in Neubrandenburg 2500 women are working now in the manufacture of devices for dropping bombs and rudder control. The plant has adjusted the total serial production to employ prisoners. In the month of January 30,000 devices as well as 500 rudder controls and altitude regulators have been manufactured. We are increasing employment to 4000 women. The performance of the women is excellent.

H1147 - 0045

In our own plant in Butschowitz near Bruenn (Brno) we produce also for the air force, there however with civilian workers. This plant supplies 14,000 wooden-built rear control apparatus for ME 109 to the Messerschmitt corporation, Augsburg.

The movement of manufacturing plants of the aviation industry to subterranean locations requires <u>further</u> employment of about 100,000 prisoners. The plans for this employment on the basis of your letter of 14 Feb 1944 are already under way.

I shall keep you, most honored Reichsmarshal, currently informed on this subject.

Heil Hitler

(initialled) HH

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1584-PS
Secret.

Use of Prisoners for the Purposes of Aircraft Industry.

Camp & Plant	Number of Prisoners. planned.	used.	Man Hours January	Production
Auschwitz:				
AA fortification staff, Auschwitz,	250	191	48 788	Construction of AA positions.
Ost-Maschinenbau GmbH, (Factory), Schwientochlowitz	1,500	730	196 067	AA gun production: prod. result Jan: 105 guns.
Siemens & Schuckert, Auschwitz	1,500	90	19 240	at first completion of plant, later switch and control instruments for night fighters.
Buchenwald:				
Erla-Maschinenwerk GmbH., Leipzig	2,800	1 550	176 105	air plane parts production prod. result Jan: 360 wings for DF 109 290 fuselages DF 109 304 tail assemblies
Junkers-Flug-& Motorenwerke AG., Schoenebeck	2,000	1 310	362 619	air plane parts production
Polte, Arnstadt	100	87	24 112	finishing of AA cartridge cases; prod. result Jan: 181 000 AA cartridge cases.
Leichtmetallwerke Rautenbach, Wernigerode	1,200	772	189 832	production of cylinder blocks for air-plane motors
Dachau:				
High frequency research	15	15	3 290	high frequency development
BMW, Munich-Allach	12 000	3 434	908 606	air plane motor production - construction & subterranean building
Dornier Works GmbH., Neuaubing	3 000	60	9 527	at first construction of workers' camp, later plane part production.

H1147-0046

Camp & Plant	Number of Prisoners planned	Number of Prisoners used	Man Hours January	Production
carry over	24,365	8,239	1 938 186	
Engineer Kimmel, Munich	25	23	7 925	building of radio measuring instruments: prod: result Jan: 35 RC-generators.
Air force research institute, Munich	400	40	-	building of air force research institute Ottobrunn
Messerschmitt AG., Augsburg-Haunstetten	3,400	2,695	740 640	air plane production Me
" Gablingen	600	352		air plane production Me
" Dachau	600	192	35 766	manufacture of plane parts
" Kottern	1,000	341	57 050	first building of factory, then plan parts production.
Air force planning office, Sudelfeld	25	25	4 660	building of experimental station for high frequency
Praezifix, Dachau	400	356	94 067	production of standard plane parts and screws.
H. Sachse KG. Kempten.	1,000	374	91 630	first building of factory/start production of propeller control instruments.
Flossenbuerg:				
Dt. Erd- & Steinwerke GmbH, Floss.	4,000	1,911	422 158	plane parts production for Me, prod. result Jan: 900 noses & radiator covering 120,000 parts.
Erla-Maschinenwerk GmbH, Johanngeorgenstadt	600	564	117 524	air plane parts production.
Milsen	500	30	-	air plane parts production.
Geramic Works Bohemia, Neurohlau	100	100	10 764	plane parts production.
Luftfahrtgeraetewerk, Zwodau	1,500	199	28 314	instrument prod. for air force.
carry over -	38,515	15,423	3 548 684	

H1147 - 0047

Camp & Plant	Number of Prisoners planned	used	Man hours January	Production
carry over	38,515	15,423	3 548 684	
Herzogenbusch:				
Dt. Erd- & Steinwerke GmbH. Herzogenbusch	600	411	35 248	air plane disassembling plant prod. result Jan: 12 planes disassembled, 35 motors ", 120 wings "
air force field construction office 3	1,000	265	64 800	runway construction for air port.
Mauthausen:				
Dt. Erd-& Steinwerke GmbH., Mauthausen	500	423	82 632	plane parts construction for Me prod. results January: 25 plane fuselages
Flugmotoren GmbH., Wiener-Neudorf	3,000	1,983	417 328	first building, later plane parts prod.
Heinkel-Werke AG, Schwechat	3,200	2,065	486 206	air plane parts production
Natzweiler:				
Dt Erd-& Steinwerke GmbH, Natzweiler	400	261	63 221	disassembling of Ju. motors & welding of air torpedoes.
Neuengamme:				
Jastram, Hamburg-Bergedorf	80	80	21 554	air plane parts production
Mossap GmbH., Hamburg-Langerhorn	120	110	31 422	production of fuse mechanisms prod. result Jan: 16 800 balance wheels S30, 53 900 balance wheels S60, 15 600 time fuses S30, 46 700 time fuses S60
Ravensbrueck:				
Air ministry testing ground, Peenamuende-W	600	598	125 000	building
Geraetewerk Pommern GmbH, Stargard	550	283	81 129	production of aerial torpedoes
Heinkel-Werke AG, Barth	2,000	1,721	435 155	air plane production
carry over -	50,565	23,623	5 392 379	

H1147 - 0048

Camp & Plant	Number of Prisoners planned	Number of Prisoners used	Man Hours January	Production
carry over:	50,565	23,623	5 392 379	
Mechan. Werkstaetten GmbH. Neubrandenburg	4,000	1,981	529 126	production of bomb release mechanism and Fz.G.76; prod. Jan.: 23 000 [illegible] 50/X 1 500 " 2000 150 PVC 1006 500 rudder machines 400 ER 4 L-"2"
Siemens & Halske, Berlin, work Ravensbrueck	2,400	872	242 867	communication equipment product. (e.g. throat microphones)
Silva-Metallwerke GmbH, Genthin	600	596	154 224	production of AA ammunition prod. result January: 518 200 2-cm shells 927 500 " " (various styles 965 000 13-mm "
Veltener-Maschinenbau GmbH., Volten	600	596	146 873	production of plane parts.
Sachsenhausen:				
Heinkel-Werke AG, Oranienburg	6,500	5,939	1 699 978	plane mass production. Prod. result 15 plane bodies He 177
Luftschiffbau Zeppelin GmbH, Oranienburg	300	221	54 006	production and repair of balloons prod. result Jan: 120 balloons repaired and part work for 40 new balloons.
Ostland Concentration Camp:				
air force field building direction. Spilve	1,000	1,000	280 776	building of air port.
field building direction 3/1, Kauen	1,000	829	222 186	building of air port.
AA booty repair shop, Kauen	200	162	4 920	re-building of booty AA.
Kopperschmidt & Sochne, Riga	20	20	6 160	production of plane turrets.
carry over -	67,185	35,839	8 733 495	

H1147-0049

Camp & Plant	Number of Prisoners planned	Number of Prisoners used	Man Hours January	Production
carried over:	67, 185	35,839	8 733 495	

It was recently agreed to use further:

Buchenwald:				
Anhydrit	10,000	-	-	plane production of Ju underground
Ago, Oschersleben	1,500	-	-	plane production Focke-Wulf fighters.
Gross-Rosen:				
Famo, Bunzlau	1,500	-	-	servicing of FW night fighters, Ta 154.
Mauthausen:				
Esche II	10,000	-	-	kind of production to be decided by Air Ministry.
Natzweiler:				
Geraetewerk Pommern GmbH., branch Diedenhofen	600	-	-	production of aerial torpedoes.
	90,785	35,839	8 733 495	The Chief of the SS Economics Administration Main Office

Berlin, 21 February 1944

(signed) Pohl I. (?)
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Armed Forces SS.

H1147-0050

H1147 - 0051

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1584-PS (III)
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

The Reich Minister for

armament and war production

TAE-No. 475/44 top secret

(Signed) Pohl
(Initialled) HH
(illegible markings)

Berlin, 17 April 1944.
Pariser Platz 3
Phone: 11 00 52

Pohl

12 copies
3rd copy

TOP SECRET

Fighter staff
attention: Field Marshal MILCH

Fighter staff
attention: Chief of office (HAUPTDIENSTLEITER) SWR

For Information

Reichsfuehrer-SS and chief of the German Police
Reich-leader HIMMLER

Head of armament office
Lt Gen Dr Ing. h. c. WAEGER

Plenipotentiary-General for Construction
Director STOBBE-DETHLEFFSEN

1) Using tables and drawings as an illustration I have in conjunction with Field Marshal MILCH informed the Fuehrer on the work of the fighter staff in pointing to the extraordinarily pleasing and successful co-operation of the newly created organization with all offices and works. He is cognizant of the fact that the greatest part of the transfer has been fixed according to plan and that as the first step the decentralization above the ground can be concluded by approximately August and that the second step aiming at the total subterranean security of the most sensitive works will be concluded by the end of the year.

2) Field Marshal MILCH has reported as a result of the meeting on construction of the "central planning" to the Fuehrer, that of the amount of construction demanded, because of the extraordinary aggravation of the all-over situation, only the most important part of the construction work could be accomplished. The Fuehrer demands that inspite of that both the large plants, each of at least 600,000 qm, which he demanded should be constructed with all energy. He consents that one of these works will not be built in concrete but in accordance with the proposal as an enlargement and in the immediate vicinity of the present central works as the so-called central construction and will come under the management of the Junkers works.

The Fuehrer agrees to the suggestion that the second large building project will, because of lack in labor and material, not be carried out on German territory, but on suitable ground (first of all gravel foundation and possibilities for transportation) in the immediate proximity of the border, on French, Belgian or Dutch territory, as long as the plant is constructed behind a fortified zone. The suggestion to build on French territory is favored by the fact that it will then be much easier to make the necessary labor available. In spite of that the Fuehrer asks to try, to construct this second works in an essentially secure territory, namely in the Protectorate. If the labor can not be supplied there either, the Fuehrer wants to get in touch in person with the Reichsfuehrer SS and will cause him to provide the approximately 100,000 men required, thru the

H1147 - 0052

securing of corresponding Jewish contingents from Hungary. The Fuehrer demands that a meeting take place with him shortly in order to discuss the details in the presence of the men concerned.

3) An immediate task for the central construction besides assuring the supply of the bottleneck products of the Junkers works which is to be executed step by step, is the planning and securing of ME 262 at the rate of 1000 a month and of an additional fighterplane at the rate of 2000 a month.

Heil Hitler

signed SPEER

(2 rubber stamps)

Certified: Capt Stein (signature)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1584-PS

28 November 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S. Sgt., 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1584-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S. Sgt.
13146054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1654-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Page 369-Nr. 28
dated 16 March, 1935.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE!

AN DAS DEUTSCHE VOLK!

When in November 1918, the German people trusting the assurances given in Wilson's 14 points, laid down their arms, after four and a half years of glorious resistance in a war which they never wanted, they believed, not only to have rendered a service to tortured mankind but also toward a great idea. Suffering the most, under the consequences of this insane battle, millions of our people faithfully grasped at the thought of a reorganization of the relation-ship between people. This would be improved by the elimination of secret diplomatic cabinet politics on one hand, and the horrible means of war on the other. The harshest results of defeat which are history appeared, to many German people as the necessary sacrifices in order to free the world once and for all of similar horrors.

The idea of the League of Nations has probably not aroused a more hearty approval in other nations than in the German which lost all earthly happiness. And so it was easy to understand, why the German people occupied and fulfilled the inane requests for destruction of armnaments. The German people, and especially the administration, were convinced that through their fulfillment of orders for disarmament, laid down at Versailles, an international disarmement program was going to be started and guaranteed. For only in a fulfillment of these orders, by both sides, lies a moral sensible justification for a demand, which if unilaterally imposed and executed, will lead to eternal discrimmination and with that, to a declaration of inferiority, of a great nation. But such a peace treaty could never be the pre-requisite for a real inner reconciliation of the people and with that lead to a pacification of the world; but it would only create an eternal burning hatred. Germany has fulfilled the imposed disarmament obligations laid down by the Inter-Allied Control Commission.

The following were the works of the destruction of the German military power and its means which were certified to, by this commission.

A. Army

59 897	guns and barrels
130 558	machine guns
31 470	trench mortars and barrels
6007 000	rifles and carbines
243 957	machine gun barrels
28 001	gun carriages
4 390	trench mortar carriages
38750 000	projectiles
16550 000	hand and rifle grenades
60400 000	fuzes
491000 000	small arms amunition
335 000	shells
23 515	cartridges and bullets
37 604	powder
79 500	empty shells
212 000	telephones
1 072	flamethrowers
31	armored trains
59	tanks
1 762	observation cars
8 982	wireless stations
1 240	Field bakeries
2 199	pontoons
981	pieces of equipment for soldiers and

H1147-0053

8230 350 sets of equipment for soldiers
7 300 pistols and revolvers
180 machine gun sleighs
21 mobile workshops
12 AA gun carriers
11 caissons
64 000 steel helmets
174 000 gas masks
2 500 machines of former war industry.
8 000 rifle barrels

B. Air
15 714 fighter planes and bombers
27 757 Airplane engines

C. Navy
26 battleships
4 coast guard vessels
4 destroyers
19 small destroyers
21 schooland special ships
83 torpedo boats
315 U-Boats.

Remarks to A and B.

Further under the destruction duties; vehicles of all kinds, means of gas attack and partly gas defense, gas and explosives, searchlights, sighting mechanisms, range-finding and sound-ranging devices, optical apparatus of all kinds, harnesses for horses, narrow gauge equipment, field printing shops, field kitchens, workshops, slash and stabbing weapons, steel helmets, ammunition transport material, normal and special machines of the War industry as, buildings, blueprints thereof, airplane and zeppelin hangars, etc.

Following this unprecedented historical fulfillment of a treaty, the German people had the right to expect the redemption of the introduced duties also from the other side.

Because:

1. Germany has disarmed.
2. In the peace treaty it was plainly required that Germany must be disarmed in order to set precedent for general disarmament; this means, it was said that only in Germany's armament alone lies the basis for the armament of other nations.
3. The German people were filled with such principles in its governments and in its Parties which completely agreed with the pacifistic-democratic ideals of the League of Nations and its founders.

While Germany however had fulfilled its obligations on one side of the treaty, there remained the redeeming of the obligations on the other side. That means: the high treaty-makers of the former victorious states have unilaterally released themselves from the obligations of the Versailles treaty!

Not enough that every disarmament, was in some way or another comparable to the German destruction of arms, discontinued, no! Not even a stanstill in the armament was seen, on the contrary, the armament of a whole number of states became visible. What was discovered during the War in the way of new distructive machinery now was completed in a methodical-scientific way. In the field of creating mighty tanks, fighters and bombers, uninterrupted and terrible improvements took place. New large guns were constructed new high explosive, incendiary and gas bombs were developed.

In the meantime however, the world resounded again with war cries as if there never had been a World War and never a Versailles Treaty.

H1147 - 0054

Germany was an empty powerless space, among these highly armed War states, which continually made available the most modern motorized equipment; (Kraefte) and had no defense against any menace or threat. The German people recall the disaster and suffering from fifteen years of economical distress, political and moral humiliation. It is therefore easily understood when Germany began to ask loudly for the redeeming of the promise of the disarmament of the other nations.

Because this is clear;

The world would not tolerate a hundred year long peace but it must be an unmeasureable blessing to her. But it would not endure a hundred year long break between conqueror and conquered.

The feeling regarding the moral rectification and necessity of an international disarmament was not only active in Germany but also within many other nations. Out of the pursuance of these strengths resulted attempts to try and direct an armament reduction by means of conferences and thereby bring about a general international assismilation on a lower level.

And so resulted the first proposition for an international armament abrogation, of which we have the memory of the Mac-Donald Plan as being significant.

Germany was prepared to accept this plan and to take it as foundation of a final agreement.

It failed due to the rejection by other nations and was finally abandoned. Since the German people and Reich under such circumstances found no realization in the equality of rights solemnly guaranteed in the December declaration of 1932, the new German government saw in themselves, the guardians of the honor and the living rights of the German people; they were not in the position to continue to take part in such conferences or to belong to the League of Nations.

Even after the leaving of Geneva, the German Government was still prepared not only to consider proposals by other nations but also to make several practical proposals themselves. They undertook thereby the conception, which was coined by other nations themselves, that the creation of short service Armies are inappropriate for purposes of aggression and therefore are to be recommended for a peaceful defense.

They were therefore prepared to convert the long-service Reichswehr into a short service Army according to the wishes of other nations. Their proposals of the winter 1933/34 were practical and easy to accomplish. Their rejection as welllas the final rejection of the similar proposed Italian and English plan however led us to believe that the inclination toward a further sensible fulfillment of the Versailles disarmament provission no longer exists.

Under these circumstances, the German government was forced to take every necessary measure which would guarantee the termination of conditions, which are just as unworthy as menacing; of the helpless defenselessness of a great people and Reich.

They started out from the same motivations as the very true expression given by Minister Baldwin in his last speech:

" A country, which is not willing to seize the necessary precautionary measures for its own protection will never have might in this world, neither moral nor material might."

The Government of the present day German Reich however, only wishes one single moral and material might; it is the power to be able to protect the peace for the Reich and with that, peace for all of Europe!

Therefore she did everything that was in her power and what could serve toward the furtherance of the peace;

1. For a long period of time she was proposed to all her neighbor nations, the signing of non-agression pacts.

2. She has sought and found an ggreeable arrangement with the eastern neighbor nation, which, thanks to the great arbitrary understanding, has for ever decontaminated the menacing atmosphere which existed when they took over the power, and it will lead to a lasting understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

H1147-0055

3. She has finally given France the solemn security that Germany, after the effectuated arrangement of the Saar question will not place or raise anymore territorial claims against France. She believes thereby to have created, in a historically rare form the prerequisite for the termination of a hundred year long conflict between two large nations through a great political and essential sacrifice.

However, the German government must witness to its regret, that for months a continually rising rearmament is taking place in the world. She sees in the creation of a Soviet-Russian Army of 101 Divisions, which means 960,000 men in present peacetime strength, an element which couldlnot be forseen at the time of the composition of the Versailles Treaty.

She sees further signs of rejecting the disarmament idea, proclamated in its time, in the overdoing of similar measures. It is far from the German Government to reproach any nation. However, she sees today that through the present resolved introduction of the two-year military service in France, the basic ideas of the creation of a short service defense Army has been abandoned in favor of a long-service organization.

This, however, was one of the arguments used in the demands on Germany, to surrender its Reichswehr.

.....Under these circumstances, the German government feels that it is impossible longer to postpone taking the necessary measures for the security of the Reich, or even to hide them from the knowledge of the world.

Therefore, if it now complies with the desire, expressed in the speech of the English Minister Baldwin on November 28, 1934 for a clarification of the German intentions, then this is done:

1. IN ORDER TO GIVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE CONVICTION AND THE OTHER STATES THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE MAINTAINING OF THE HONOR AND SECURITY OF THE GERMAN REICH WILL, FROM NOW ON, AGAIN BE ENTRUSTED TO THE GERMAN NATION'S OWN POWER.

2. but in order, by fixing the extent of the German measures, to invalidate those assertions which wish to imply that the German people are striving for a position of military hegemony in Europe.

What the German government desires, as the guardian of the honor and interests of the German nation, is to guarantee the extent of those means of power which are required not only for maintaining the integrity of the German Reich, but also for the international respect and esteem of Germany as a co-guarantor of the general peace.

For in this hour the German government renews, before the German people and before the whole world, the assurance of its determination never to trespass the limit of guarding German honor and the freedom of the Reich, and especially of its determination to (wish to) form, in the national German armament, not an instrument of military attack, but rather exclusively one for defense, and thus for maintaining the peace.

In so doing, the German Reich Cabinet expresses the confident hope that the German people, which thus regains its honor, may be permitted, with independent equal right, to make its contribution to the pacification of the world in a free and open cooperation with the other nations and their governments.

In this spirit the German Reich Cabinet has today passed the following law:

Law for the Organization of the Armed Forces
of March 16, 1935.

The Reich Cabinet has passed the following law which is herewith promulgated:

Section 1

Service in the Armed Forces is based upon compulsory military duty.

Section 2

In peace time, the German Army, including the police troops, transferred to it is organized into:

H1147-0056

12 Corps and
16 Divisions.

Section 3
The Reich Minister of War is charged with the duty of submitting immediately to the Reich Ministry, detailed laws on compulsory military duty.

Berlin, March 16, 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor
ADOLF HITLER

The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs
FREIHERR VON NEURATH

The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK

The Reich Minister of Finance
GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSICK

The Reich Minister of Economics
Acting: HSALMAR SCHACHT
President of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank.

The Reich Minister of Labor
FRANZ SELLTE

The Reich Minister of Justice
DR. GUERTNER

The Reich Minister of Defense
VON BLOMBERG

The Reich Minister of Post and traffic
FREIHERR VON ELTZ

The Reich Minister of Nutrition and Agriculture
R. WALTHER DARRE

The Reich Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.
DR. GOEBBELS

The Reich Minister for Air
HERMANN GOERING

The Reich Minister of Science Education and Popular Culture
RUST

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
R. HESS

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
KERRL

The Reich Minister without Portfolio
Dr. HANS FRANK

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1654-PS

2 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the attached above is a true and correct translation of Document 1654-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

H1147 - 0057

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1665-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1270

Order concerning Treatment of Property
of Nationals of the Former Polish State.
of 17 September 1940

Verordnung über die Behandlung von Vermögen der Angehörigen des ehemaligen polnischen Staates
vom 17. September 1940

On the basis of the Decree to Implement the Four Year Plan of 18 October 1936 (RGBl I, 887) in conjunction with the Decree for the Introduction of the Four Year Plan in the Eastern Territories of 30 October 1939 (RGBl I, 2125) the following is decreed for the area of the Greater German Reich, including annexed Eastern territories:

Article 1

1) Property of nationals of the former Polish State within the area of the Greater German Reich, including annexed Eastern territories, is subject to confiscation, administration by commissioner and sequestration in accordance with the following regulations.

2) This does not apply to the property of persons who have gained German citizenship in accordance with Article 6 of the edict of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning organization and administration of Eastern territories, dated 8 October 1939 (RGBl I, 2042). The competent authority (Article 12) may permit additional exceptions.

3) Nationals of the former Free City of Danzig who are of Polish nationality are considered as nationals of the former Polish State.

Article 2

1) Confiscation will be applied in case of property belonging to:

a) Jews
b) persons who have fled or who have absented themselves for longer than a temporary period.

2) Confiscation may be applied

a) if the property is needed for the public good, especially for purposes of national defense or the strengthening of German folkdom
b) if the owners or other persons entitled to it immigrated into the, then, area of the German Reich after 1 October 1918.

3) Confiscation may be limited to individual articles of property.

4) As a rule the following articles are to be exempted from confiscation:

a) Movable articles destined exclusively for personal use
b) Cash, bank and savings bank deposits as well as stocks and bonds up to a total value of one thousand marks/

Article 3

Properties are stationary and movable objects (with all accessories), credits, shares, judgements, and interests of all sorts.

H1147 - 0058

H1147-0059

Article 4

1) With the sequestration the previous owners lose the rights of disposal of the sequestered properties. The competence of the general governor in accordance with the ordinance for public administration of farm and forestry industries and territories in the annexed Eastern areas of 12 Feb 1940 (RGBl. I, 355) remains unaffected.

2) Whoever has sequestered property in his possession or custody, must administer it until further notice. Changes or disposal of the property or its profits are only to be permitted within the limits of regular business. All measures which go beyond this, especially the disposal of plots of land, must have the permission of the competent office (Article 12).

Article 5

1) The commissarial administration can be ordered for property which is subject to sequestration, insofar as ordinary administration demands it.

2) Orders by the commissarial administration serve as confiscation at the same time.

Article 6

1) The commissarial administrator is appointed by the competent office (Article 12). He will receive a written appointment. He can be recalled at any time.

2) In the direction of businesses, he must use the same caution which a regular businessman or administrator would and is responsible for all the damages which result through breach of duty. He must report to the competent office (Article 12) at all times all of the information requested by it and insofar as nothing else is determined he still must report it concerning his administrative activity monthly without further request.

3) The commissarial administrator can be held to the fulfillment of his obligations by the competent office - without prejudice to his criminal responsibility - by means of an automatic fine of up to 10000 RM.

Article 7

1) The commissarial administrator is empowered to take all judicial and extrajudicial actions actions, which the administration of the property entails within the limits of ordinary business.

2) The administrator needs a special permission of the competent office (Article 12) prior to

a) selling or mortgaging lots,
b) changing the subject or the legal form of an enterprise,
c) doing legal business which results in the sale or winding-up of an enterprise or of a management or the sale of an administrated stock of goods or other property which is not divided,
d) renting professional, agriculture and lumber enterprises and farm and timber lots over 10 hectars,
e) undertaking other legal business whose settlement is made dependent upon previously established authority of the competent office (Article 12) by means of public announcement in the German Reichsanzeiger and the Prussian Staatsanzeiger.

3) Legal affairs which are undertaken without the authority required by Article 2 are not valid.

Article 8

1) The administrator will receive a remuneration for his activity which will be determined by the competent office.

2) The costs of the commissarial administration including the remuneration will be borne by the concern, property, or portion of property, administered.

H1147-0060

Article 9

1) Sequestered property can be confiscated in favor of the Reich by the competent office if the public weal, particularly the defense of the Reich or the consolidation of the German nationality (Volkstums), requires it.

2) Before confiscation the sequestered property is to be determined according to more detailed directives of the competent office (Article 12).

3) The Reich is the security for the debts of the confiscated property up to the amount of the sale value of the confiscated property. Judgements against confiscated properties remain valid.

4) The disposal of confiscated property is granted the office which was competent for the confiscation (Article 12). In the case of disposal of agricultural property an accord will be reached between the Reichs Commissar for the strengthening of German nationality and the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture.

5) The regulation of the type and extent of compensation which will be granted for property losses attendant upon the carrying out of this decree remains withheld. For measures of the competent agency (Article 12), on the basis of Articles 16 and 17, no compensation will be granted.

Article 10

1) A commissarial (provisional) administration can also be established over the property of legal persons, societies, clubs and other associations of individuals in which subjects of the former Polish State in the year 1939 still either had a preponderant capital interest or whose administration was decisively influenced by members of the former Polish State.

2) During the existence of the commissarial administration the authority of chief and of the other persons authorized for representation or administration will be dormant; the same thing for the powers of all other organs.

3) Only the shares and holdings of subjects of the former Polish State are subject to confiscation in this case.

Article 11

1) The sequestration or the regulation of the commissarial administration are upon request of the competent authority (Article 2) to be entered into the register of deeds or any other appropriate public register. The entry of the name of the commissarial administrator can also be demanded.

2) Insofar as the register of deeds or other appropriate public register becomes incorrect as a result of measures on the basis of this decree, it is upon request of the competent authority to be corrected. Article 1, section 3 to 5 of the second decree for the execution and completion of the law on the granting of compensation in case of confiscation or transferral of property of 18 March 1938 (RGBl I, 317) is to be applied appropriately.

Article 12

1) For measures and decisions on the basis of this decree the commissioner for the four year plan - chief-trusteeship East - is the competent authority; for agriculture including agricultural side-enterprises, the Reich Commissar for the strengthening of German nationality.

2) The competent authorities according to sub para (1) can delegate the exercise of their powers entirely or partially to other agencies. Complaints against their decisions will be directed to the competent authority according to Sect (1). The complaint will have no delaying effect. It is not permissible if more than one year has gone by since the issuance of the disputed decision.

Article 13

If anybody opposes the sequestration or the ruling of the commissarial administration with the assertion that he is a member of the German people, then the proceedings are to be suspended. The competent authority (Article 12) will entrust the decision concerning membership in the German people to the Regierungspraesident (local governor). The person concerned also has the right of requesting that his nationality be determined. Complaint against the decision of the Regierungspraesident to the Reich Minister of the Interior is permissible. The decision on membership in the German people is binding, upon the proceedings of the competent authority (Article 12) on the basis of this decree.

Article 14

The regulations to be issued according to Article 2, 5 and 10 will be effected by a written order which is to be made known to the person concerned. This personally making known may be substituted by a sign, poster, or public proclamation.

Article 15

1) Disposal of property and property rights of subjects of the former Polish State, who do not come under the regulations governing exceptions of Article 1, Section 2, need the approval of the competent authority (Article 12) to be valid. This is not true for the disposition of claims upon interest and other continuous earnings.

2) The competent authority decides whether approval according to Section 1 is necessary. The decision is binding upon courts and administrative agencies. The competent authority (Article 12) must upon demand issue a certificate that approval is not necessary.

Article 16

1) All sorts of compulsory sales of objects which are by this decree subject to sequestration may only be begun with the assent of the competent authority (Article 12). If one of the competent authorities according to Article 12 has assented, it has no influence upon further proceedings, if it has wrongly asserted its competence.

2) If it is to be feared that the debtor will escape the compulsory sale, or an immediate seizure is called for, for some other reason, then upon order of the court authorizing the compulsory sale the compulsory sale can be begun before issuance of the necessary approval, according to Section 1. It should, in this case, be limited to the measures permissible in the execution of an attachment and be continued from this point only when the approval has been issued. Upon demand of the competent authority (Article 12) the court authorizing a compulsory sale must order the lifting of the temporary attachment measures.

Article 17

1) If in the incorporated Eastern territories bankruptcy proceedings are opened on the property of a bankrupt, then the provisions of Article 16 are valid accordingly, for the liquidation of the property belonging to the estate of the bankrupt.

2) If the opening or discontinuance of bankruptcy proceedings in the incorporated Eastern territories depends upon whether the value of the bankrupt estate corresponds to the costs of the proceedings, then objects which according to this decree are subject to confiscation, shall only be regarded as belonging to the bankrupt estate, if the competent authority (Article 12) has agreed to their liquidation in bankruptcy proceedings.

Article 18

It can be publicly announced that property coming into consideration for sequestration is to be registered. The announcement of registration for agricultural property takes place in agreement with the Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture.

H1147-0062

Article 19

The competent authority (Article 12) can demand information of everybody for the carrying out of its tasks. Administrative agencies and courts must give it official help, especially they must question witnesses and experts upon its demand.

Article 20

1) Whoever undertakes to deprive the agencies indicated in Article 12 or those empowered to dispose of the property by said agencies or otherwise in any way undertakes to thwart, to evade, or to prejudice the effect of the sequestration in order to create a profit for himself or another, will be punished with imprisonment and fine or one of these penalties.

2) In aggravated cases the punishment will be confinement to a penitentiary. If the culprit acts out of insubordination against the political new order or the case is otherwise especially aggravated the sentence of death is to be given.

Article 21

1) Whoever intentionally or carelessly fails to fulfill or fulfills incorrectly, or incompletely, an obligation to report or give information incumbent upon him according to an executionary regulation issued to implement this law or a regulation issued according to Articles 18 and 19, will be punished with imprisonment and fine.

2) The criminal prosecution will be instituted only upon request of the competent authority (Article 12).

Article 22

1) The following remain unprejudiced:

a) The regulation for the securing of the necessary establishments for the fitting out of the Reich's war harbor Gdynia of 21 December 1939 (RGBl I, 2475);

b) The decree on the public exploitation of agricultural and sylvicultural enterprises and real estate in the incorporated Eastern territorities of 12 February 1940 (RGBl I, 355) with the provision that upon the undertaking subject to public exploitation the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 Section 1, Articles 9, 11, 12 Section 1, Articles 14, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23 of this decree will be applied;

c) The ordinance on the handling of enemy property of 15 Jan 1940 (RGBl I, 191) with the provision that property of the subjects of the former Polish State, who have their residence or permanent domicile in the territory of an enemy state, will be treated according to this decree, insofar as it is located in the Greater German Reich including the incorporated Eastern territories.

d) The decree on confiscation in the occupied former Polish territories (except Eastern Upper Silesia) of 5 Oct 1939 (Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen, P. 25);

e) The decree on the employment of Jewish property of 3 Dec 1938 (RGBl I, 1709) with following

1. The sequestration according to Article 2 and the regulation of a commissarial administration according to Articles 5 and 10 of this decree do not take place in the case of property of Jews, which the Jewish owners had already been ordered to sell on the basis of Articles 1 to 6 of the decree on the disposal of Jewish property at the time this law came into effect. The proceeds of this sale can be confiscated.

2. The approval according to Article 15 of this decree is not necessary insofar as a liconce is prescribed by Article 8 of decree on employment of Jewish property;

f) The decree of the Reichs protector in Bohemia and Moravia on Jewish property of 21 June 1939 (Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren P. 45) and the decree of the Reichs protector in Bohemia and Moravia on the removal of the Jews from the economy of the protectorate of 26 Jan 1940 (Verordnungsblatt des Reichsprotektors in Böhmen und Mähren P. 45) with the provision that the proceedings for the removal of Jews will also be carried out in regard to the property of subjects of the former Polish State according to these provisions, in agreement with the chief-trusteeship East; for the sequestration and confiscation the agencies named in Article 12 remain competent.

2) Furthermore all regulations conflicting with this one, issued since 28 August 1939 in the incorporated Eastern territories including the territory of the former Free Cith of Danzig, especially such regulations which grant the right to sequester, to install commissarial administrators or trustees, or to confiscate, become invalid.

3) The measures and legal transactions of the commissariat administrator undertaken with the approval of the competent agencies are not subject to the necessity of being approved according to the decree to assure the orderly development of the economy in the incorporated Eastern territories of 31 Jan 1940 (RGBl I, 255). In the case of property disposal an understanding will be established with the competent Reichs governor (Reichsstadthalter) or provincial governor (Oberpräsident) or the highest Reichs authority, which according to Article 3 Section 2 of the decree of 31 Jan 1940 have withheld their consent. If in cases of especial importance such an understanding cannot be established, then the commissioner for the four year plan will make the decision.

4) Measures of the competent authorities (Article 2) which have been taken before this decree became effective, are valid if they are in accordance with the provisions of this decree or with the law as it stood previously.

5) Insofar as sequestrations, confiscations, or the installation of commissarial administrators have been carried out by anyone else but the competent agencies (Article 12), their confirmation is to be applied for in writing. If the confirmation of them is not then forthcoming, the previously directed measures become null and void. The same is true if a decision is not reached on the confirmation before 31 October 1940. The competent agencies are authorized to prolong this period to a reasonable degree in individual cases.

6) The provisions of Section 5 are not valid for trustees, who at the time this law came into effect were installed according to Articles 2 and 6 of the decree on the employment of Jewish property of 3 Dec 1938 (RGBl I, 1709) for the temporary carrying on, transferral, or winding up of Jewish business undertakings or for the administration or transferral of other property of Jews. The legal position of these trustees remains unchanged.

Article 23

1) The commissioner for the four year plan will issue the necessary legal regulations for the carrying out of this law - for agriculture including subsidiary enterprises pertaining to agriculture - with the agreement of Reichs commissar for the strengthening of German nationality and of the Reichs Minister for Food and Agriculture.

2) The commissioner for the four year plan in agreement with the Reichs Minister of Finance and the Reich Minister for Economic Affairs can decree by means of legal regulations a simplified settlement, diverging from the provisions of the law as it stands, of the legal affairs of those persons whose property is subject to confiscation according to this decree.

3) The necessary administrative regulations for the carrying out of this decree will be issued by the commissioner for the four year plan - Chief Trusteeship East - in agreement with the competent authorities.

H1147-0063

Article 24

1) This decree becomes effective one week after its proclamation.

2) The commissioner for the four year plan will fix the time of its becoming invalid.

Berlin, 17 September 1940

The chairman of the ministerial council for the defence of the Reich and commissioner for the four year plan

GOERING
Reichs Marshal

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1665-PS

2 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1665-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1147 - 0064

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1666-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 179

Decree by the Fuehrer concerning a Plenipotentiary General for the Utilization of Labor of 21 March 1942

Erlass des Führers über einen Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz vom 21. März 1942

In order to secure the manpower requisite for the was industries as a whole, and particularly for armaments, it is necessary that the utilization of all available manpower, including that of workers recruited (angeworbenen) abroad and of prisoners of war, should be subject to a uniform control, directed in a manner appropriate to the requirements of war industry, and further that all still incompletely utilized manpower in the Great German Reich, including the Protectorate, and in the General Gouvernement and in the Occupied Territories, should be mobilized.

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter Fritz SAUCKEL will carry out this task within the framework of the Four Years Plan, as Plenipotentiary General for the utilization of labor. In that capacity he will be directly responsible to the Commissioner for the Four Years Plan.

Section III (wages) and Section V (utilization of labor) of the Reich Labor Ministry, together with their subordinate authorities, will be placed at the disposal of the Plenipotentiary General for the accomplishment of his task.

Fuehrer-Headquarters, 21 March 1942

The Fuehrer
Adolf Hitler
The Reich Minister and Head of the Reich Chancellery
Dr Lammers
The Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces
Keitel

- - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1666-PS

19 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1666-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1147 - 0065

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1666-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 180

Ordinance for the Execution of the Fuehrer's Decree concerning a Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz of 27 March 1942

Anordnung zur Durchführung des Erlasses des Führers über einen Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz vom 27. März 1942

In pursuance of the Führer's Decree of 21 March 1942 (RGBl I, 179), I decree as follows:

1. My manpower sections (Geschäftsgruppen Arbeitseinsatz) are hereby abolished (Circular letter of 22 Oct 1936/St. M. Dev. 265). Their duties (recruitment and allocation of manpower, regulations for labor conditions (Arbeitsbedingungen)) are taken over by the Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz, who is directly under me.

2. The Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz will be responsible for regulating the conditions of labor (wage policy) employed in the Reich Territory, having regard to the requirements of Arbeitseinsatz.

3. The Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz is part of the Four Year Plan. In cases where new legislation is required, or existing laws require to be modified, he will submit appropriate proposals to me.

4. The Plenipotentiary General for Arbeitseinsatz will have at his disposal for the performance of his task the right delegated to me by the Fuehrer for issuing instructions to the higher Reich authorities, their branches and the Party offices, and their associated organisms and also the Reich Protector, the General-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and heads of the civil administrations.

In the case of ordinances and instructions of fundamental importance a report is to be submitted to me, in advance.

Berlin, 27 March 1942

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan
Goering
Reich Marshal

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1666-PS

22 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1666-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1147-0066

Page 68 Par. 134

The collection LUBOMIERSKI in LEMBERG contained among others 31 valuable hand drawings by ALBRECHT DUERER. An offer, made in the spring of 1940 by a special commissioner through the foreign office to the Russian governement, to exchange these drawings by DUERER for equally valuable Russian works of arts and literary monument, was refused. On the day of the copture of Lemberg, the special commissioner, Dr. MUEHLMANN and the museum director Dr. KUDLICH went there by order of the Reichmarshal, to conduct a search for the hand drawings. The investigation encountered considerable difficulties, because the Russians had reorganised the system of museums in LEMBERG and because the collection LUBOMIERSKI did not exist any more.

In the course of further investigations Prof. GEBAROWICZ of the BAWAROWSKI-MUSEUM, who had publicized the drawings in the past, was thoroughly intorrogated also. Finally he explained, that he kept the drawings carefully hidden from the Russians in the BAWAROWSKI-MUSEUM. On demand, he also brought them out from concealment.

After thorough examination, the sequestration was anounced, and a regular receipt was issued.

The special commissioner has turned over these hand drawings in July 1941 to the REICHMARSHAL in person, who brought them to the Fuehrer into the headquarters, where they still are. By specific order of the Fuehrer, they remain temporarily in his possession.

The following single drawings are affected, which were entered in the supplement of the catalogue (31 drawings on 23 cartons):

Carton I	1. Self portrait
	2. 6 pillows
Carton II	3. The young steer
Carton III	4. Nude with mirror
	5. Partial sketch of the same figure
Carton IV	6. Nude woman with headscarf in a niche on a sphere
Carton V	7. Nude man with lion
	8. Nude man with mirror
	9. A ttached weak reprint of the same figure
Carton VI	10. Corner ornament with eagle
	11. The holy family
Carton VII	12. Drapery study (Gewandstudie)
	13. Nude man lying down
Carton VIII	14. Oarsman
Carton IX	15. Horse
Carton X	16. Europa on the steer
Carton XI	17. Corpus christi
Carton XII	18. Nude woman with a staff
Carton XIII	19. Sampson with the city gates of GAZA
Carton XIV	20. Mary and child
	21. Childhead
Carton XV	22. Pictures of the emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund
Carton XVI	23. The holy family in a hut
Carton XVII	24. Study for a Madonna and the head of an old man
	25. Two geometric drawings
Carton XVIII	26. Mary with a chield in an indicated renaissance hall
Carton XIX	27. Christ as king of the universe
Carton XX	28. Mans head with a cap

H1147-0067

Carton XXI
Carton XXII
Carton XXIII

29. Lamentations over Christ
30. Head of a deer
31. Study for an adoration, left kneeling Mary, right Holy Joseph

Page 77, Par. 148

Works of art for decorative purposes:

On the desire of the Governor General, a number of 2nd and 3rd class art objects was made available to him for exhibition and decorative purposes.- Reference Paragraph 141 and 142.- The architect FRANZ KOETTGEN in KRAKAU was charged with the execution of this mission, especially the furnishing of CASTLE KRESSENDORF and the castle in KRAKAU. A list was made by the special commissioner, in which all objects, put at the disposal of architect KOETTGEN, were exactly listed in detail.

During the conference with the architect KOETTGEN, on 30 July 1942, the latter promised, to continue the inventory, already started by him, more rapidly, and to conclude by the end of 1942 at the latest. He furthermore said he was willing, to provide the special commissioner after the completion of the inventories with a directory of the location of the individual objects. The completeness of the transfered art objects and their careful storing can only be examined after the completion of the inventories.

A copy of the above mentioned lists on the object, put at the disposal of KOETTGEN is added to the report as enclosure Nr. 8

Page 80

Of the objects, taken from the depot of the special commissioner in the state library in KRAKAU as of 1 Aug 1942, the following were inspected:

I. In Berlin in the depot of the special Commissioner and in the safe of the German Bank:

East German Master 1430 "Picture of the Vesper"	Catalogue No	4
German Master 16th century "Picture of a bearded man"	" "	17
Master von Kappenberg "Mary with child	" "	27
Dirk Bouts "Annunciation of Mary"	" "	35
Netherland Master "Lamentation over Christ"	" "	42
Berckheyde "Small Houtpoort in Haarlem	" "	45

H1147 - 0068

Breughel "Folksfestival"	Catalogue Nr.	47
Gerrit Dou "Rembrandt's mother"	" "	51
Pinturicchio "Madonna and child"	" "	138
Raffael "Picture of a young man"	" "	141
Venetian Master "Mary and child"	" "	145
de Largilliere "Portrait of a lady"	" "	158

Further two 2nd class pictures, namely
"The lustful old man" (unequal lovers)
"Fugger's Portrait".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
EXCERPTS FROM DOCUMENT 1709-PS

12 November 1945

I, Willard Evans Skidmore, Lt (gg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Excerpts from Document 1709-PS

Willard Evans Skidmore
Lt. (jg) USNR
391590

H1147 - 0069

Exhibit USA 587
Filed Jan. 8, 1946

H1147-0070

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1743-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 1

Economic Operations Staff East

Top Secret

Note: Up to mobilization day these instructions are to be treated as "Top secret (State matter)", as of mobilization day open for "Restricted".

Guiding Principles for the Economic operations in the newly occupied Eastern territories

(Green portfolio)

Section I

Assignments and organization of the Economy.

Berlin, June 1941

Printed at the Armed Forces High Command

Introductory remark.

The "green portfolio", Section I, serves the military leadership and the Economic offices for orientation in the Economic assignments in the Eastern territories to be newly occupied. It contains instructions concerning the supplying of the troops from that land and provides the guiding principles for the troops to assist the Economy.

The instructions and guiding principles contained in the "green portfolio" correspond to the military orders issued by the armed forces high command and the branches of the armed forces.

The major Economic assignments.

The following executions are first of all intended for orientation during the course of operations. But they contain simultaneously the guiding principles, which serve for the duration of the occupation as a fundamental principle. The Economic arrangements necessary in the further progress of the occupation will be released as soon as the great poli-

H1147-0071

tical aim is publicized, which will be determined in connection with the necessary improvment of the German war Economy.

I. In accordance with the commands given by the Fuehrer, all measures are to be taken which are necessary, to bring about the immediate and highest possible exploitation of the occupied territories in favor of Germany. On the contrary all measures are to be refrained or to be held back that could be harmful to this goal.

II. The Exploitation of the territories to be newly occupied must be executed first of all in the realm of food and mineral oil economy. To gain for Germany as much food stuff and mineral oil as possible is the main goal of this action. Aside of that order raw materials are to be transported from the occupied territories for the German War Economy, insofar as it is technically possible and with a view towards the production to be maintained outside. As far as kind and amount of the factory production to be maintained the occupied territory, to be reconstructed or newly ordered is concerned, this likewise is also in the very first line to be decided according to the needs, provided by the exploitation of the agriculture and the mineral oil Economy for the German War Economy.

For the Economic leadership in the occupied territories the main points are to be clearly outlined in accordance with this. This is valid with regards to the main aim as well as for the individual assignments and those that serve to aid their execution. From that it can be further concluded, that those assignments, that cannot agree with the given basic direction toward the goal, respectively those that may make their retention difficult, must be left out of consideration, no matter if their individual compilation does appears desirable. The conception would be totally off the track, if it would come to the point to uniformly pursue the idea in the occupied territories, that it can be directly restored to order and reconstructed with the greatest expediency. The treatment of the individual districts of the country will have to be on the contrary, entirely varried. Only those territories must be economically promoted and urgently kept in order in which considerable food and mineral oils can be rendered accessible for us. In other sections of the country, which cannot feed themselves - therefore in big sections of north and middle Russia - the economic operations must be limited to the available supplies.

Which mobilization factories are to be maintained or reconstructed, is reserved for later decision.

Page 4

III. The individual fields consist of the following:

a) Food and agriculture:

1. The main assignments to be accomplished as soon as

H1147 - 0072

possible, is the uninterrupted supply of the German troups, in order thereby to relieve the supply situation in Europe and to ease the burdens on the means of transport. The entire need of oats for the armed forces is to be taken care of from middle Russia, the main section for the growth of oats, insofar as it cannot be obtained from other occupied territories. In South-Russia it is to be achieved to feed barley and corn instead of oats.

2. The main weight in procuring of food stuff for the domestic economy has to be placed on grain and oil fruits. The surplus of the crop that can be obtained and stocks in the southern territories are to be secured by all means, the proper handling of the harvest is to be watched, the removal into agricultural deficient Middle and North Russia has to be stopped ruthlessly, insofar as exceptions are not ordered or made necessary in order to feed the troops.

b) The main weight as far as industrial raw materials are concerned, is to be placed an mineral oil. Under those measures, which do not serve the food management, all tasks connected with the production and shipment of mineral oil, will have first priority, by all means. For the execution of the decrees in the mineral oil field, especially to be issued for the Caucasus, the Continental Oil Company will be appointed. .....

c) The industries which provide for the functioning in the german interest, of agricultural production in surplus territories, the production of mineral oil and raw material production, are to be put into operation immediately.

d) In order to tackle the transportation problem in the german interest, particular attention is to be paid to

1. Street building in South territories and the thoroughfares,
2. The extension of the rail road tracks, especially the building of two track lines in the most important traffic districts,
3. The improvement of canals, unloading facilities in the inland waterways, especially in the North and South traffic,
4. Rebuilding of harbor facilities. .....

Page 5

Organisation of the Economy.

A. General.

The Reichsmarschall has formed the

"Wirtschaftsfuehrungsstab Ost"

H1147 - 0073

which is under his immediate jurisdiction and which will be run by Staatssekretaer Koerner, as his representative, for the uniform management of the Economy administration in the zone of operations and in administration districts, to be established later. For the representation of the military interests, for the preparation and for the duration of the military operations, the Chief of the War economy and Armament Office, General of the Infantry Thomas, has the authority which he exercises as a Member of the Wirtschaftsfuehrungsstabes Ost.

The directives of the Reichsmarschall include all phases of the Economy incl. food and agriculture. They will be carried out by the subordinate economy agencies (see B).

The orders of the "Wirtschaftsfuehrungsstabes Ost" will be transmitted by the Chief of the Wi Rue office to the advanced "Wirtschaftsstab Ost" in the occupied territory which will be located during the operations in the vicinity of the OKH/Gen Qu.

B. Organization of the Economy in the zone of operations.

The subordinate Economy agencies of the "Wirtschaftsstab Ost" are, as far as they are activ in the zone of operation, assigned to the Command agencies of the Army and militarily under their jurisdiction, namely:

a) In the rear area of the army:
one each economy inspection team with the Commanders of the army rear area,
one each or several economy Commands with the security divisions,
one group IV Wi each with the field administration headquarters.

b) In the Army zone:
one each IV Wi (= V.O. Wi Rue Office) with the AOK's (Army high commands)
one each group IV Wi with the field administration headquarters who have advanced into the Army zone and who are under the jurisdiction of the AOK's, also in case of need, economy commands advanced into the Army zone militarily under the jurisdiction of the AOK's.
.....

C. Organization of the Economy for the political Administration districts.

Regulation will follow later by the Reichsmarschall.

H1147 – 0074

Page 9 The execution of the economical detailed tasks.

1. Within the food economy, the procurement of grain and oil containing plants is the foremost task. All measures for this will be taken with a view of long duration (bringing in of the harvest, safe storage, preparation and cultivication of the fields for autumn, to make available manpower and machines, the seed, fertilizer, throttling of the consumption of the domestic population. As much use as possible, is to be made of the setting up of simple community kitchens.)

Page 14 The supplying of the troops from the land.

As far as the troops have to be supplied from the land, attention is called to the following:

I. Food, Clothes, housing needs and consumer goods.

.....

2) The food, housing, consumer goods and Clothes found in the zone of combat and in the rear areas, are in the first place at the disposal of IVa in order to satisfy the immediate needs of the troops. (notice par. 3)

3) In order to facilitate the possibility of transfer of food stocks at a later date, the required supplies for the immediate needs of the troops, are if possible not to be taken from stocks which are in a general favorable locality for the shipment to Germany. (At rail road stations and waterways, in harbor, especially baltic harbor, the border states, in the vicinity of the german borders.)

4) All food, housing, consumer goods and Clothes stocks which have not been taken over in the zone of combat and the Army rear areas by IVa and its agencies for the immediate use of the troops, will be put at the disposal of IV Wi, who thereby will be responsible for the care and Transfer to the economy agencies next in line.

5) In the Army rear area the economy agencies who are taking over the preliminary work done by IV Wi will be charged with reconnaissance, security and care of the food, housing, consumer goods and Clothes stocks. The assignment to the troops will be made through the Wi agencies to the permanent local food supply agencies, who will determine the requirements of all troops of the different branches and report them to the local competent economy agencies. These will regulate the supply demands.

.....

II. Fuel and tires.

a) The troops will resort to the stocks found by them.

H1147-0075

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1743-PS CONT'D

Only in an emergency can be used:

a) stocks of the gas, water, electricity and mine facilities

b) gasoline and lubricants for farm and vital Industries

c) stocks of the motor tractor stations.

.....

Page 19 War-Booty, Services for pay, Army booty, prize.

I. General.

1) Although according to the Hague Convention the entire movable property of the enemy country can be taken away without compensation, however for the time being only the movable property of the enemy army shall be treated as booty. Other movable property of the state may however be used by the troops in case of need, it is however to be treated as private property and to be paid for in case of use or acquisition.

2) The payment is to be made in case of values up to 1000 RM in Reichskassennotes, amounts exceeding 1000 RM by issuance of receipts.
Receipts may be issued by every agency in the rank of battalion or higher, unless exceptions have to be made due to a situation of the fighting or in case different directives have not been given by the OKH.

3) When taking over property for which there is no owner a receipt will be given to the Senior member of the community or a report will be made to the field administration headquarters.

4) With the establishment of the Field administration headquarters (Feldkommandanturen) and the permanent local economy agencies, the latter will be charged, in connection with the military agencies, with the procurement and making available the requirements of the troops from the Economy. In urgent cases the troops may even then secure their immediate needs independently. If possible, the local competent Field administration headquarters will be notified in such a case.

Page 23 Raw materials, Management of goods.

An exact regulated production and distribution of goods by interpolation of special merchandise pools will be out of question as far as the new territories to be occupied are concerned, with the exception perhaps of the Baltic states.

.....

H1147 - 0076

C) All raw materials, processed and half processed goods, useful to us will be withdrawn from the market. This will be initiated by IV Wi's and the economy agencies through suitable measures such as appeals and orders, through decrees for confiscation or through military guard or both.

Page 24 Money and Credit system.

.....

2) Gold reserves and foreign currency are to be secured. Further actions will be taken by the Economy command upon notification.

.....

5) Reichskreditkassen will be established as soon as possible. They are personally and in fact under the jurisdiction of the Chief Administration of the Reichskreditkassen in Berlin. The Reichskreditkassen are charged with the regulation of the Money and Credit system. They will discharge their duties with Reichskreditkassen notes which will be issued in 50, 20, 5, 2, 1 and 0.50 RM denominations. The Reichskreditkassen notes are legal tender along with the currency of the country. The ratio of the Reichsmark in relation to the currency of the Country will be fixed through decrees by the authorities in charge.
The Reichskreditkassen notes serve as well the purpose to keep the economy of the occupied country intact, as far as this is important for us in the interest of peace and order, as well as to satisfy and balance the money requirements of the german troops. The first will be achieved by granting credits to industrial and other enterprises also to financial institutions or also to state and district administrations, if the granting of credits is in the german interest (compare 3).
The financial institutions of the occupied countries are also to be induced to open accounts with the Reichskreditkassen.
The Army has been ordered to pay its troops, after they cross the border, only with Reichskreditkassen notes or with the currency of the country and to use german change only in the smallest denominations of 10, 5, 2 and 1 Reichspfennig if the foreign change is not available.
The money in the hands of the soldiers at the time of the invasion, in the amount of more than 0.50 RM, has to be exchanged into Reichskreditkassen notes at the nearest Reichskreditkasse by the Finance office of the troops.

6) The Army has the order to see to it that the soldiers on their part pay in the occupied territory only with Reichskreditkassen notes or in the currency of the foreign country at the established rate of exchange.
A decree will be issued in due time to the effect that in the occupied territory along with the currency of the foreign country, the Reichsmark in the form of

H1147-0077

Reichskreditkassen notes will also be a legal tender and what the rate of exchange will be.

7) The maintenance of the rate of exchange of the Reichskreditkassen notes is especially important. The way of their acceptance by the population is therefore carefully to be observed. Should any difficulties arise of the kind that the population refuses to accept Reichskreditkassen notes at all or only to another than the fixed rate of exchange, so if necessary it must be counteracted by punishment. The Economy agencies will report about such incidents.
To the maintenance of the rate of exchange pertains also that in case of subscription to forced loans and also when selling merchandise to the population not only the currency of the foreign country is demanded, but also Reichskreditkassen notes will be accepted at the rate of exchange by us.

.....

9) The Reichskreditkassen will work in closest co-operation with the Economy agencies. They have, not which standing the fact that they are under the jurisdiction of the Chief administration of the Reichskreditkassen, to bring in line their measures with the intentions of the Economy inspector with regard to the Money and Credit system.

Page 25 Foreign Trade and Exchange.

1) General.

With regard to the question of Trade and Exchange between the occupied territories and third countries is to be taken into account, that all surplus of goods are in principle destined for german consumption. So far as removal is not possible, the goods will be, for the time being, stocked and secured, and be held ready for later removal. Therefore trade between the occupied territories and third countries is for the time being, fundamentally not possible. Directives for carrying on trade at a later date, with third countries in the interest of Germany, will be given as soon as the situation is clearer.

.....

Page 26 Price Control.

A decree or announcement of a most simple character will prohibit the raise of prices and other compensations (also wages) and make it a punishable offense. This is only a temporary solution. A change of prices which are subject to political conditions will have to be considered.
For agricultural products, the following rates are fixed, which may not be exceeded in the occupied territories.

H1147 - 0078

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1743-PS
CONT'D

The IV Wi and the economy agencies will take care of their publication. Foodpurchases for the troops as well are to be made at the established prices only.

1) Field products, prices for 1 dz:

Wheat	140	Rubel
Rye	120	"
100% Grain	145	"
Barley	110	"
Oats	120	"
Corn	100	"
Peas	160	"
Millet	100	"
Buckwheat	130	"
Potatoes	50	"
Hay	30	"
Straw	15	"

2) Processed Products, prices for 1 dz:

80% Wheat flour	200	Rubel
85% Rye flour	155	"
Sugar	400	"

3) Animals (living)

Cattle (for each dz.)	500	Rubel
Hogs (for each dz.)	600	"
Calves (for each dz.)	250	"
Sheep (for each dz.)	200	"

4) Dairy products

Milk (each l.)	1	Rubel
Butter (each kg.)	44	"

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 1743 - PS

16 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts of document 1743-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT.
33779426

H1147 - 0079

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1746-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Conference between Field Marshal List and representatives of the Bulgarian General Staff.

(Agreement between Germany, Bulgaria and Rumania for attacking Greece and eventually Turkey). dated February 8, 1941

PART I
(partial translation)

PAGE 1, LINE 5-14:

MINUTES

of questions discussed between the representatives of the Royal Bulgarian General Staff and the German Supreme Command - General Field Marshal List - in connection with the possible movement of German troops through Bulgaria and their commitment against Greece and possibly against Turkey, if she should involve herself in the war.

PAGE 1, LINE 19 - PAGE 2, LINE 24:

1). During the operations of the German troops against Greece or Turkey, the Bulgarian army will not be committed in an offensive way against the two mentioned countries, according to an agreement between the two governments. It will be reinforced, in order to safeguard the new order on the Balkan.

2). Up to the arrival of German troops on the Bulgarian South and Southeast border, the Bulgarian army will alone defend its territory with its own troops for the beginning, with about the following deployment:

at least 6 Bulgarian divisions on the Bulgarian-Turkish border

sufficient forces for the protection of the border, on the Greek border,

reinforced border protection on the Yugoslavian border

Later on, the Bulgarian army is also responsible for adequate protection along those fronts where German forces will not become offensive.

The mobilization and the deployment of these forces may start immediately in a camouflaged way. However, in order that these measures will have the desired effect, the deliveries to Bulgaria must be fulfilled immediately by Germany (enclosure I).

The German supreme command will do everything in its power, so that its troops will appear on the Bulgarian-Turkish and Bulgarian-Greek border in sufficient numbers in the shortest time.

For this purpose, from the beginning a sufficient amount of German forces - mainly armored and motorized divisions - will be moved in the shortest time behind the Bulgarian border protection troops. This move will start with the deployment of the two armored divisions which already are in the Dobrudscha as well as with the armored and motorized divisions which are in Walachia. The other forces provided for the operations, that means more infantry and armored divisions, will follow behind, depending on weather, road, and bridge situation.

H1147-0080

PAGE 3, LINE 3 - 12:

3). The Bulgarian and the German general staff will take all measures in order to camouflage the preparation of the operations and to assure in this way the most favorable conditions for the execution of the German operations as planned.

The representatives of the two general staffs consider it to be suitable to inform their governments that it will be good to take the necessity of secrecy and surprise into consideration, when the three-power treaty is signed by Bulgaria in order to assure the success of the military operations.

H1147-0081

PAGE 3, LINE 13 - PAGE 4, LINE 27:

4). In order to protect Bulgaria from any possible enemy before and after the beginning of the operations, the German supreme command will take the following measures:

a) Against Turkey:

From the beginning, sufficient German forces, mainly armored divisions, will be thrown against the Turkish border behind the Bulgarian defensive front. At the same time, the German air force will stand ready for active defense.
If Turkey should attack Bulgaria, while the German operations against Greece are being carried out, the Bulgarian army will defend itself, supported by sufficient German forces. The German supreme command will take all necessary measures immediately, in order to beat and throw back the Turkish army with German troops, so that an extended defense by Bulgarian troops will be avoided on the Turkish front.
The same also goes for Greece, if the Greeks should attack Bulgaria during the German operations against Turkey.

b) Against Greece:

Motorized advance units shall thrust immediately against the Greek-Bulgarian border as fast as possible, in order to stand there as support for the protection of the Bulgarian border.

c) Against Yugoslavia:.

If Yugoslavia should attack, the columns of the German infantry divisions would take over the protection against the West, at first, which are deployed on the right flank to the rear. Other German forces would get at Yugoslavia from another side, too. It is assumed in this case, that a reinforced Bulgarian border protection exists also along the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border.

d) Against Russia:

Sufficient German forces are ready on the German Eastern border, to be used for any purpose. Moreover, German instructor troops are available in Rumania, in addition to the Rumanian army.

e) Against landing attempts:

The German troops are in a position to take a hand at any time in the defense against a possible landing on the Black Sea coast, in cooperation with the air force. Besides, the supreme command of the army List will make its suggestions at the competent German navy office, in order to strengthen the protection of the two ports Varna and Burgas, according to the already known wishes of the Bulgarian supreme command.

The Bulgarian army will also do its part to guarantee the protection of the two ports by providing forces there.

PAGE 4, LINE 32 - PAGE 5, LINE 27:

6). The supply of the German troops on their march through Bulgaria and during their operations against Greece or Turkey will be provided from the own German stocks. However, in order to relieve the railroad and transportation system, especially with regard to feeding facilities, assistance from the Bulgarian side is necessary. This assistance will only be within the limits of the so-called "Contingents". ("Kontingent"). The details about the installation of the necessary dumps, about purchases, payment of work, etc., as well as export and import control, will be regulated by a special commission.

(Remark in pencil) (L IV Is taken care of)

7). It will be necessary to use the Bulgarian national installations (railroad, postal system, etc), for the purposes of the German armed forces, as far as it will be bearable for the Bulgarian economy. The details about it will be regulated by the special commissions which are already in Sofia. It is presumed that especially the railroad net and the rolling stock will be placed at the disposal of the German army for its requirements. For that purpose it is necessary that the Bulgarian railroad receives an extra allowance of about 100 locomotives, 1500 freight cars and 30 km rail material, in order to satisfy all requirements of the Bulgarian army, the Bulgarian economy and the German army. Operation and management of the Bulgarian national railroads, postal and telegraphic service are to remain in Bulgarian hands. Transportation required by the German army will be organized by the Bulgarian general staff. The details about the service of the railroads, postal and telegraphic systems will be discussed and regulated by a special commission.

PAGE 6, LINE 6 - 11:

10). The activity of the counter intelligence service (Abwehr dienst) of the German and Bulgarian general staffs is already regulated by a special commission.

11). The question of command function in Bulgaria could not yet be finally settled. The German high command will come back to this question in the near future.

PAGE 6, LINE 15 - 26:

13). Questions which might come up later will be taken care of by further conferences.

14). The conditions laid down above, as far as political questions are concerned, will be in effect only after the approval by the German supreme command of the armed forces. Nevertheless, the preparations for the execution of the operations will be made with all energy, regardless of the above fact.

In order to enable the Bulgarians to carry out in time the last preparations for the deployment, it is necessary that the Bulgarian general staff should be informed of the crossing of the border by the Germans 10 days ahead of time.

Finis

PART II
(partial translation)

Conference of Hitler and the German High Command
on the situation in Yugoslavia. Dated March 27, 1941

PAGE 1 - PAGE 4, LINE 13:

W F St

Berlin, March 27, 1941

Top Secret

Only for general officers

1st copy W F St
2nd copy L
3rd copy W Kr G

To be transmitted by
officers only.

Discussion about the situation in Yugoslavia

Present:
Führer
Reich Marshal
Chief OKW (Supreme Command of the Armed Forces)
Chief W F St
Major General Bodenschatz
Colonel Schmundt

(stamp)
OKW/W F St
Dept L (I M I)
29 March 1941
No 44391/41 top secret
(illegible)

(several pencil marks and initials)

H1147-0082

H1147-0083

Present: (cont'd)

Commander von Puttkamer
Lieutenant-Colonel Scherff
Major von Below
Major Christian
Later on the following persons were added:
Supreme commander of the army (Ob.d.H,)
Chief of the General staff of the army (Chef Gen St d H)
Colonel Hensinger
Lieutenant-Colonel Sieverth
Reich Foreign Minister
Ambassador Hewel
Brigadier General (Gen.Maj.) von Walden
Colonel Schmidt
Brigadier General (Gen.Maj.) von Rintelen.

BDC-OKW-1631
(remark in pencil at right lower corner of first page)

The Führer

describes Yugoslavia's situation after the coup d'etat. Statement that Yugoslavia was an uncertain factor in regard to the coming Marita-action and even more in regard to the Barbarossa-undertaking later on. Serbs and Slovenes were never pro-German. These governments never sit securely in the saddle, because of the nationality problem and the officers caste (Kamarilla), which is always inclined to start a coup d'etat. In the present time, the country had only one strong man, namely Stojoldinowitsch, and Regent Prince (Prinzregent) Paul had him thrown over, to his own disadvantage.

The present moment is for political and military reasons favorable for us to ascertain the actual situation in the country and the country's attitude toward us, for if the overthrow of the government would have happened during the Barbarossa-action, the consequences for us probably would have been considerably more serious.

The Führer is determined, without waiting for possible loyalty declarations of the new government, to make all preparations in order to destroy Yugoslavia militarily and as a national unit. No diplomatic inquiries will be made nor ultimatums presented. Assurances of the Yugoslav government which cannot be trusted anyhow in the future will be taken note of. The attack will start as soon as the means and troops suitable for it are ready.

It is important that actions will be taken as fast as possible. An attempt will be made to let the bordering states participate in a suitable way. An actual military support against Yugoslavia is to be requested of Italy, Hungary, and in certain respects of Bulgaria too. Roumania's main task is the protection against Russia. The Hungarian and the Bulgarian ambassador have already been notified. During the day, a message will still be addressed to the Duce.

Politically, it is especially important that the blow against Yugoslavia is carried out with unmerciful harshness and that the military destruction is done in a lightning like undertaking. In this way, Turkey would become sufficiently frightened and the campaign against Greece later on would be influenced in a favorable way. It can be assumed that the Croats will come to our side when we attack. A corresponding political treatment (autonomy later on) will be assured to them. The war against Yugoslavia should be very popular in Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria, as territorial acquisitions are to be promised to these states; the Adria coast for Italy, the Banat for Hungary, and Macedonia for Bulgaria.

This plan assumes that we speed up the schedule of all preparations and use such strong forces that the Yugoslav collapse will take place within the shortest time.

H1147-0084

In this connection, the beginning of the Barbarossa-operation will have to be postponed up to 4 weeks.

The military operations are to be carried out in the following way:

1). Begin of the operation Marita as early as possible with the limited aim to capture Greek-Thracia and the basin of Saoloniki and to win the high terrain of Edessa; for that purpose march (Ausholen) across Yugoslav territory.

2). Push from neighborhood South of Sofia in direction Skoplje in order to relieve the flank of the Italian front in Albania.

3). Push with stronger forces from the area around Sofia in direction towards Nis, then towards Belgrad, in cooperation with

4). Stronger German forces penetrating from the area around Graz and Klagenfurt in direction South-East with the aim to destroy the Yugoslavian army.

PAGE 5, LINE 3 - 9:

5). The main task of the airforce is to start as early as possible with the destruction of the Yugoslavian airforce ground installations and to destroy the capital Belgrad in attacksby waves; besides, the air force has to support the advance of the army.

For this purpose, it is possible to make use of the Hungarian ground installations.

PAGE 6, LINE 7 - 12:

The Führer
orders the immediate starting of all preparations. He expects the plans of the different parts of the armed forces during the evening of March 27th. General von Rintelen is ordered to receive the message and verbal orders from the Führer during the night of March 27.

(illegible pencil initial)

PART V
(full translation)

SUBJECT: Tentative plan for the coordination of the German and Italian operations against Yugoslavia. Dated: March 28, 1941

The Chief of the leading staff of the Armed Forces (Wehrmachtsführungsstab) of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

Berlin, March 28, 1941

(in pencil)
(Handed over to Gen. von)
(Rintelen on March 28,1941)
(at 4 P. M.)

Only for general officers

To be transmitted by officers only

KW/W F St
Stamp

(several pencil marks)

Tentative Plan

for the coordination of the German and Italian operations against Yugoslavia.

(several pencil marks)

H1147 - 0085

1). In the event that the political development requires an armed intervention against Yugoslavia, it is the German intention to attack Yugoslavia in a concentric way as soon as possible, to destroy her armed forces, and to dissolve her national territory.

2). For this purpose, the following units are being formed:

a) One assault group South of Sofia for the advance in direction Skoplje and South, in order to occupy the Southern part of Yugoslavia as basis for the combined attack against Greece and to remove the danger for the rear of the Italian front in Albania.

b) One assault group which will be deployed around Graz and under certain circumstances also in Southwest Hungary, in order to penetrate into Yugoslavia later in the direction Belgrad and Westward.

c) Probably an Hungarian attack group reinforced by German forces which will be committed in the general direction towards the Danube on both sides of Belgrad.

3). If the weather situation permits, the operation against Greece will start on April 2nd or 3rd. In this operation, the right flank will move across Yugoslavian territory. In the beginning, its aim will be limited to the occupation of the basis of Saloniki and the high terrain of Edessa.

4). Therefore, the following tasks result for the participation of the Italian armed forces:

a) Flank protection for the German attack group Graz by advancing towards the line Split-Yajele, with forces as strong as possible.

b) Shifting to the defense on the Greek-Albanian front and deployment of an attack group, in order to join with the German forces committed around Skoplje and South.

c) Elimination of the Yugoslav naval forces.

d) Later on, resumption of the attacks against the Greek front in Albania.

For the inner-political integration of the Yugoslav national territory it is especially desirable to favor the Croat independence movements in every respect and to treat the Croats as friends of the Axis. It will therefore be opportune to avoid any air attacks against Croat territory, as long as it is not a question of commitment against enemy troops fighting there.

5). The following chronological schedule of the German operations may be expected:

a) Attack against Greece: April 2nd-3rd
b) Attack from the area South of Sofia on April 3rd or April 4th
c) Attack from the area around Graz and East of it: April 12th.

(illegible initial)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1746-PS

19 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., Ord., [illegible]-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 1746-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt., Ord.,
[illegible]-1558904

H1147 - 0086

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1780-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation of Excerpts from Jodl Diary

1937

4 February:

Decisive conference about the scarcity of raw materials by the Commissioner of four-year plan.

Only 50% of steel and iron available, therefore rationing necessary. Full allotment only for export. Armed forces and constructions for four-year plan must be cut down by about 40%. Therefore, requests for money have to be converted into requirements for raw materials. Three branches of the Armed Forces and L. for R.V. special resources must make up a priority sequence. Until further notice no more orders to be placed with industry so they will have a chance to fill the many orders previously placed with them.

The sentence "Money is an unimportant factor" has come true, even in another sense. The main part is the raw materials.

Bad harvest and (illegible), especially bread grain (Brotgetreide), demand considerable use of foreign currency for the feeding of the people.

31 March:

Report to the Minister about the maneuvers of the Armed Forces. The Field Marshal emphasized the necessity to bring some influence to bear (on the maneuvers) in so far as a special Armed Forces problem has to be dealt with daily. These exercises are to be designated as "Armed Forces Maneuvers" (army, etc.). After two years, a two front war, i.e., two maneuvers, should be presented.

5 November:

Hitler develops his ideas of future development, intentions, and conduct of policy to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

There is a divergence in the recording of his ideas as made by the Chief of the Armed Forces Office (War Department) (des Chef WA (R Kr. Min)) and by Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force (Directive to the Chief of the General Staff of Air Force). (No minutes were kept).

Intention of L to put ideas on paper and transmit them to the Services (C-in-C, Air Force); furthermore, to incorporate them into mobilization instructions.

1938

11 February:

In the evening and on 12 February General K. with General V. Reichenau and Sperrle at the Obersalzberg. Schuschnigg together with G. Schmidt are again being put under heaviest political and military pressure. At 2300 hours Schuschnigg signs protocol.

13 February:

In the afternoon General K. asks Admiral C. and myself to come to his apartment. He tells us that the Fuehrer's order is to the effect that military pressure by shamming military action should be kept up until the 15th. Proposals for these deceptive maneuvers are drafted and submitted to the Fuehrer by telephone for approval.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1780-PS. Continued

14 February:

At 2:40 o'clock the agreement of the Fuehrer arrives. Canaris went to Munich to the Counter-Intelligence office VII and initiates the different measures.

The effect is quick and strong. In Austria the impression is created that Germany is undertaking serious military preparations.

15 February:

In the evening an official communique about the positive results of the conference at the Obersalzberg is issued.

16 February:

Changes in the Austrian government and general political amnesty.

22 February:

At 1300 hours General K. sees the Fuehrer in order to inform him about the planned advances (vorstosse).

3 March:

The Austrian question is becoming critical. 100 officers shall be dispatched there. The Fuehrer wants to see them personally. They should not see to it that the Austrian Armed Forces will fight better against us, but rather that they do not fight at all.

10 March:

By surprise and without consulting his ministers, Schuschnigg ordered a plebiscite for Sunday, 13 March, which should bring strong majority for the Legitimists in the absence of plan or preparation.

Fuehrer is determined not to tolerate it. The same night, March 9 to 10, he calls for Goering. General v. Reichenau is called back from Cairo Olympic Committee. General v. Schebert is ordered to come, as well as Minister Glaise Horstenau, who is with the District leader (Gauleiter) Burckel in the Palatinate. General Keitel communicates the facts at 1:45. He drives to the Reichskanzlei at 10 o'clock. I follow at 10:15, according to the wish of General v. Viebahn, to give him the old draft.
"Prepare case Otto."

1300 hours: General K informs Chief of Operational Staff (and) Admiral Canaris. Ribbentrop is being detained in London. Neurath takes over the Foreign Office.

Fuehrer wants to transmit ultimatum to the Austrian Cabinet. A personal letter is dispatched to Mussolini and the reasons are developed which force the Fuehrer to take action.

1830 hours: Mobilization order is given to the Command of the 8th Army (Corps Area 3), 7th and 13th Army Corps; without reserve Army.

Air puts 300 JU-52 in readiness for dropping of propaganda pamphlets. In addition, one Pursuit Squadron (Jagdgruppe), 3 bomber groups (Kampfgeschwader) and two companies as airborne troops with transport planes are held ready at civilian airports (Friedensflugplatze) in Bavaria.

Subordinated to the Army are: one commander of the Air Force, 2F, 3H Squadrons, courier squadron, 1 heavy AA Bn., Regt General Goering.

H1147-0088

11 March:

Instruction No. 1 of the Fuehrer is given on 11 March at 2:00 without signature; at 1300 hours with his signature.

The Army is joined by the SS Military Units (V.T.) by regiments, 40,000 men of the police and the Totenkopf Unit Upper-Bavaria as second wave.

1700 hours: The Navy has ordered all ships back home.

1800 hours: Schuschnigg has resigned; Seyss-Inquart is chancellor. SA and SS perform duty in uniform. Own movements have commenced. Frontier will not be crossed at the moment. Air Force plans large scale propaganda flights for tomorrow. The police force will be needed in any case and will be mixed with the troops.

1835 hours: Department L. has been informed. Colonel Winkler and Oberfuehrer Petri have also been informed. The Air Force has its doubts if it should initiate the movements that have not yet started.

Decision: yes.

2030 hours: Briefing received from Major General Viebahn that the situation has changed once more. The occupation will take place.

Later undated entry.

After annexation of Austria, the Fuehrer mentions that there is no hurry to solve the Czech question because Austria has to be digested first. Nevertheless preparations for Case Green will have to be carried out energetically; they will have to be newly prepared on the basis of the changed strategic position because of the annexation of Austria. State of preparations (see memorandum L I a of 19 April) reported to the Fuehrer on 21 April.

The intention of the Fuehrer not to touch the Czech problem as yet is changed because of the Czech strategic troop concentration of 21 May, which occurs without any German threat and without the slightest cause for it.

Because of Germany's self restraint, its consequences lead to a loss of prestige of the Fuehrer, which he is not willing to take once more. Therefore, the new order is issued for "green" on 30 May.

22 May:

Fundamental conference between the Fuehrer and K. Henlein (see enclosure).

23 May:

Major Schmundt reports ideas of the Fuehrer. Further conferences, which gradually reveal the exact intentions of the Fuehrer take place with the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command (OKW) on 28 May, 3 and 9 June, see enclosures. (War Diary L)

30 May:

The Fuehrer signs directive Green, where he states his final decision to destroy Czechoslovakia soon and thereby initiates military preparation all along the line. The previous intentions

H1147 - 0089

of the Army must be changed considerably in the direction of an immediate break-through into Czechoslovakia right on D-Day (X-Tag), combined with aerial penetration by the Air Force. Further details are derived from directive for strategic concentration of the army. The whole contrast becomes acute once more between the Fuehrer's intuition that we must do it this year and the opinion of the Army that we cannot do it as yet, as most certainly the Western Powers will interfere and we are not as yet equal to them.

10 August:

The Army chiefs and the chiefs of the Air Force groups, Lt. Col. Jeschonnek and myself are ordered to the Berghof. After dinner the Fuehrer makes a speech lasting for almost three hours, in which he develops his political thoughts. The subsequent attempts to draw the Fuehrer's attention to the defects of our preparation, which are undertaken by a few generals of the Army, are rather unfortunate. This applies especially to the remark of General Wietersheim, in which to top it off he claims to quote from General Adams (die er noch dazu dem General Adams in den Mund legt) that the western fortifications can only be held for three weeks. The Fuehrer becomes very indignant and flames up, bursting into the remark that in such a case the whole Army would not be good for anything. "I assure you, General, the position will not only be held for three weeks, but for three years." The cause of this despondent opinion, which unfortunately enough is held very widely within the Army General Staff, is based on various reasons. First of all, it (the General Staff) is restrained by old memories; political considerations play a part as well, instead of obeying and executing its military mission. That is certainly done with traditional devotion, but the vigor of the soul is lacking because in the end they do not believe in the genius of the Fuehrer. And one does perhaps compare him with Charles XII. And since water flows downhill, this defeatism may not only possibly cause immense political damage, for the opposition between the Generals' opinion and that of the Fuehrer is common talk, but may also constitute a danger for the morale of the troops. But I have no doubt that (?) the Fuehrer will be able to boost the morale of the people in an unexpected way when the right moment comes.

21-26 August:

Visit to Germany of the Hungarian Regent (Reichsverweser). Accompanied by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Honved Minister v. Raatz (?).

They arrive with the idea, that in the course of a great war, after a few years, and with the help of German troops, the old state of Hungary can be reestablished. They leave with the understanding that we have neither demands from, nor claims against them, but that Germany will not stand for a second provocation by Czechoslovakia, even if it should be tomorrow. If they want to participate at that moment, it is up to them.

Germany, however, will never play the role of arbitrator between them and Poland. The Hungarians agree; but they believe that, when the issue arises, a period of 48 hours would be indispensable to them to find out Yugoslavia's attitude.

6 September:

Chief of General Staff, General of Artillery Halder, has a conference with the Hungarian Chief of General Staff Fischer.

H1147 - 0090

Before that he is briefed by me on the political attitude of the Fuehrer - especially his order not to give any hint on the exact moment. The same with OQI, General v. Stuelpnagel.

8 September:

General Stulpnagel OQI asks for written assurance that the Army High Command will be informed five days in advance if the plan is to take place. I agree and add that the overall meteorological situation can be estimated to some extent only for two days in advance, and that therefore the plans may be changed up to this moment (D-day-2) (X-2 TAGE)..

General Stulpnagel mentions that for the first time he wonders whether the previous basis of the plan is not being abandoned. It presupposed that the Western Powers would not interfere decisively. It gradually seems as if the Fuehrer would stick to his decision even though he may no longer be of this opinion. It must be added that Hungary is at least moody and that Italy is reserved.

I must admit that I am worrying too, when comparing the change of opinion about political and military potentialities, according to directives of 24 June, 5 Nov 37, 7 Dec 37, 30 May 38, with the last statements.

In spite of that one must be aware of the fact that the other nations will do everything they can to apply pressure to us. We must pass this test of nerves, but because only very few people know the art of withstanding this pressure successfully, the only possible solution is to inform only a very small circle of officers of news that causes us anxiety, and not to have it circulate through anterooms as heretofore.

1800 hours to 2100 hours: Conference with Chief of Army High Command and Chief of General Staff of the Air Force (present were Jeschonnek, Kammhuber, Sternburg and myself).

We agree about the promulgation of the D-Day order (X-Befehl) (x-1, 4 o'clock) and preannouncement to the Air Force (D-Day-1, x-1 day, 7 o'clock). The "Y time" has yet to be examined; some formations have an approach flight of one hour.

10 September:

General Halder back from Nurnberg. He reports that the Fuehrer signed decree subordinating the Reich Labor Service to the Army High Command, as of 15 September. Furthermore it was decided that the 13th and 2nd motorized divisions would join the Reichenau Army and their place would be taken by two other divisions (3 words illegible).

11 September:

In the afternoon conference with Secretary of State Jahnke from the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda on imminent common tasks.

The joint preparations for refutation (wiederlegung) of our own violations of international law, and the exploitation of its violations by the enemy, were considered particularly important.

15 September:

In the morning conference with Chief of Army High Command and Chief of General Staffs of Army and Air Forces; the question was discussed what could be done if the Fuehrer insists on advancement of the date, due to the rapid development of the situation.

16 September:

General Keitel returns from the Berghof at 1700 hours. He graphically describes the results of the conference between Chamberlain and the Fuehrer. The next conference will take place on the 21st or the 22nd in Godesberg.

With consent of the Fuehrer, the order is given in the evening by the Armed Forces High Command to the Army High Command and to the Ministry of Finance, to line up the V.G.A.D. along the Czech border.

In the same way, an order is issued to the railways to have the empty rolling stock kept in readiness clandestinely for the strategic concentrations of the Army, so that it can be transported starting 28 September.

H1147-0091

17 September:

Contrary to the previous intention to transfer all Sudeten Germans with previous military training to the Replacement Army, the Fuehrer issues order to unite them into a Sudeten German Free Corps. The Armed Forces High Command puts Lt. Col. Koechling (reporter on youth questions) at the disposal of Konrad Henlein as advisor to Henlein.

19 September:

Order is given to the Army High Command to take care of the Sudeten German Free Corps.

20 September:

England and France have handed over their demands in Prague, the contents of which are still unknown. The activities of the Free Corps start assuming such an extent that they may bring about, and already have brought about consequences harmful to the plans of the Army. (Transferring rather strong units of the Czech Army to the proximity of the border). By checking with Lt. Col. Koechling, I attempt to lead these activities into normal channels.

Toward the evening the Fuehrer also takes a hand and gives permission to act only with groups up to 12 men each, after the approval of the Corps HQ.

21 September:

The motorized reinforcements by the L. take effect.

1130 hours: Telephone call from the Adjutant of the Fuehrer, Captain Engel, (it is submitted during the conference with the Chiefs by Captain Eberhardt). "The Fuehrer has received news five minutes ago that Prague is said to have accepted unconditionally."

1245 hours: Department heads are informed and directive is given to continue preparation for "Green", but nevertheless to get ready with everything necessary for a peaceful penetration. Orders to the Ic and Ib of Navy High Command and Chief of General Staff of the Air Force; General Stumpf to be informed.

22 September:

1920 hours: Ia reports about a telephone call from Godesberg by General von Stulpnagel on behalf of Keitel. Subject: a) Date cannot yet be ascertained (D-Day)(x- Tag); continue preparations according to plan. In case "Green" occurs, it will not be before 30 September. If it occurs sooner, it will probably be improvised.

H1147-0092

25 September:

By order of the Fuehrer, two Death Head (Totenkopf) SS battalions have moved into the Panhandle territory near Asch (Ascher Zipfel) to the rear of the Free Corps.

26 September:

Chief of the Armed Forces High Command, acting through the Army High Command, has stopped the intended approach march of the advance units to the Czech border, because it is not yet necessary and because the Fuehrer does not intend to march in before the 30th in any case. Order to approach towards the Czech frontier need be given on the 27th only.

In the evening of the 26th, fixed radio stations of Breslau, Dresden and Vienna are put at the disposal of the Reich Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda for interference with possible Czech propaganda transmissions.

Question by department "Foreign Countries" whether Czechs are to be allowed to leave and cross Germany. Decision from Chief of the Armed Forces High Command: yes.

1515 hours: The Chief of the Armed Forces High Command informs General Stumpf about the result of the Godesberg conversations and about the Fuehrer's opinion. In no case will x day be before the 30th.

It is important that we do not permit ourselves to be drawn into military engagements because of false reports, before Prague replied.

A question of Stumpf about Y hour results in the reply that on account of the weather situation, a simultaneous intervention of the Air Force and Army cannot be expected. The Army needs the dawn, the Air Force can only start later on account of frequent fogs.

The Fuehrer has to make a decision for the commanders in chief who is to have priority.

The opinion of Stumpf is also that the attack of the Army has to proceed. The Fuehrer has not made any decision as yet about commitment against Prague.

2000 hours: The Fuehrer addresses the people and the world in an important speech at the Sportpalast..

27 September:

1320 hours: The Fuehrer consents to the first wave of attack being advanced to a line from where they can arrive in the assembly area by 30 September.

28 September:

Stapf (?) reports about a conference with Goering where the latter states that a Great War can hardly be avoided any longer. It may last 7 years, and we will win it.

1700 hours: Tension relaxes. The Fuehrer has decided on a conference with Chamberlain, the Duce and Daladier in Munich.

H1147 - 0093

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1780-PS. Continued.

29 September:

The pact of Munich is signed. Czechoslovakia as a power is out. Four zones as set forth will be occupied between the 2nd and 7th of October. The remaining part of mainly German character will be occupied by the 10th of October. The genius of the Fuehrer and his determination not to shun even a World War have again won the victory without the use of force. The hope remains that the incredulous, the weak and the doubtful people have been converted and will remain that way.

1939

23 August:

Received order from Armed Forces High Command to proceed to Berlin and take over position of Chief of Armed Forces Executive Office. (WFA).

1100 hours-1330 hours: Discussions with Chief of Armed Forces High Command. X day has been announced for 26 August. Y time has been announced for 0430 hours.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1780-PS.

22 November 1945

I, Ludwig Hartman, T/4, 37446052, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of excerpts in Document No. 1780-PS.

Ludwig Hartman
T/4
37446052

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1147-0094

Copy

Translations of General Jodl's Diary (Armed Forces Operational Staff) from 1 February to 26 May 1940

1 February 1940: The Fuehrer requests that Major Kieritz be sent from here in good time with special mission.

Col. Schmundt and Capt. Deyhle are back from the West.

Conclusion:

1) Morale and discipline - excellent
2) Tactical mobility is impossible because of the weather. One cannot withdraw more than 15 km. Army group B, on the contrary, deems weather excellent to overcome floods.
3) In all divisions, formerly committed in the East, the automative position is very bad. Up to 40% are missing --each of these 40 divisions should be provided with up to 100 vehicles.

1700 hours General Jeschonnek.

1) Attitude of parachute units. In front of the Hague, they have to be strong enough to break in even forcibly. The 7th Div. intends to drop units near the town.
2) Political mission contrasts to some extent with violent action against the Dutch air force.
3) Walcheren Iceland will have to be occupied as soon as possible.
4) Immediate use requires some arrangements.
   To be eliminated
   Committment of K against Eben Emael
   against bridge C
   "Fieselor Stork" airplane in front of Army Group A.
   The ground Forces already will take up position at dusk, if possible.
   7th Fl. Division is to be in readiness, but will not take up position without further orders.
5) Question about general intentions? Time.
6) Is it not possible to tackle H alone; that would already be a tremendous improvement in conducting aerial warfare.
7) The Air Force wants permission to attack every kind of commercial shipping in the 30 mile-zone as well as everything anywhere making use of arms: French vessels, cargo boats.

2 February: Fuehrer is furious about presentation by Ordnance Bureau which needed 8 days to demonstrate to him-not by actual constructing but only theoretically-that the Czech 4.7 cm anti-tank gun is not usable with armored car 3.

Fuehrer decides as to Jeschonnek's questions of 1 February:

a) one has to employ in the Hague (d.H.) forces of such strength that they will be able to take over command there. In order to achieve that, a landing can be made in the center of the Hague.

Unlimited use of arms against airfields and antiaircraft guns is authorized.

Relative to an attack against all ships, found between the English East Coast and the English mine fields, as desired by air, the Foreign Office is still to be consulted.

and Admiral Schuster) Chief Air Force, 1700 hours, states in that matter that he does not want any exception.

Italian and Japanese ships to be considered, which were sailing to Newcastle, until a short time ago.

(Translator's note: In German text, it is not clear if "Admiral Schuster" belongs to first or second phrase. My assumption is that the sentence should read as follows: "Admiral Schuster wants to bear in mind the Italian and Japanese ships, which were sailing to Newcastle, even a short time ago."-)

Important, that, though we signed an agreement about submarine warfare, we never signed one about manner of air war-

fare.

Reported to the Fuehrer on 3 February

The Spanish have supplied a German submarine and convoyed a merchant ship from Bilbao to Santander.

Opinions of the newspapers: Spain is not ungrateful. Photos of Church Services, does Fuehrer agree with them?

The Foreign Office wants that within the 30 mile zone the Air Force shall not attack

a) Japanese and Italian ships
b) Danish Maltesian cross ships
c) all passenger boats which do not fire.

3 February: General Gerke: Railroads are unable to accomplish big tasks. No reaction to our transports. It seems possible that he got news about the reliefs. Opportune to keep movement going. Proposal to prepare again an A-movement to deceive the enemy. Empty rolling stock for 6 divisions available, organization transports are rolling. Will head of transportation service be able to release state of readiness, so that he can gather empty rolling stock for 4 days less. (Translator's note: Could be-that he can gather fewer rolling stock during 4 days). To consult Fuehrer. The chief of Transportation Corps West requires one week's time (225 trains). 70 trains are at the disposal of the armies.

315 trains are needed for second echelon. An order will be issued on this matter on D-day.

Afterwards remain 3rd, 4th, and 5th echelon.

Total 660 trains, including 80 for tanks and 70 for armies (among them 10,000 army cars).

Altogether 60 fewer trains ready than before.

Air raid protection

Ammunition train has no special protection. If machine gun car is added, the enemy flier will be aware of the fact, that this is an important train. The wave before the trains should attack the enemy plane with best results. Ammunition trains often remain for weeks, personnel for its protection become demoralized.

Ammunition trains, regulating stations and storage areas to be spread out and protected. Assembly stations are enlarged to assembly areas.

Maintenance units are kept in readiness in the most endangered areas between the Rhine and the line Kassel-Hanover.

Ruhr area has 15 different ways to give way.

Romania wants to get supply of rail track materiel (from Poland).

1340 locomotives and 40000 cars will be manufactured by the end of 1940 or maybe beginning of 1941. Stock 23000 locomotives, 8000 of which are heavy freight train locomotives for Armed Forces transports. This will only replace the loss.

4 February: Will the Court-Martial be re-activated?

Bodenschatz: Army Group C should not get out of hand (Keinen zauber machen) on minus-1 day.

Fuehrer gives his agreement that 225 trains in position of readiness may be used for other purposes by the chief of transportation corps until 12 February

Proposal to the Fuehrer about continuation of aerial warfare within the 30 mile zone. Fuehrer agrees with proposal and talks with the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the afternoon.

5 February; Special staff "Weser Exercise" meets and is welcomed by Chief of Armed Forces High Command, gets instructions.

Representative of Air Force is still missing.

6 February: Consumption of gasoline is not reduced. Stocks further diminshed by 30000 tons.

Deception even of Armed Forces High Command.

Office Reinicke and Thomas, that is to say Chief of Armed Forces High Command,

H1147-0095

W Pr that is to say Chief of Armed Forces Operational Office. Fuehrer leaves in the evening.

15:30 hours conference with General Jeschonnek, Col. v. Waldau and Col. Warlimont.

Air Force submits following questions:

Does X time remain unchanged? Yes. Deceptive action intolerable for Army Group C on A-1 day. Navy is not interested in Walcheren. Does not see any danger from the English side. New idea: carry out actions H and Weser Exercise only and guarantee Belgium's neutrality for the duration of the war.

Discussed once more affair Risberg with Chief of Armed Forces High Command.

8 February: Chief of Transportation Corps reports: Reich Railroads (Reichsbahn) now admit that they cannot handle any additional burden at this moment. They are not ready for war. Although they hardly got any military requests, they cannot supply the domestic economy right now.

It is only a question of engines,now, there are enough cars available everywhere.

Transportation 80% railroad
18% water transport
2% road transport

Transportation by water has to be brought to double of current capacity.

Radio receivers can be transformed into transmitters without particular difficulties.

Paris probably only by Gen. F....(Fermont?), rue de Louvre.

9 February: Chief of Armed Forces High Command received by Field Marshal Goering at 10 o'clock. Newspaper correspondents from the Protectorate may be sent to the West Wall (Fuehrer gave permission on 10 Febr.)

10 February: The difficult situation in Transportation is presented by me in written form to the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command.

13:00 hrs: Conference of Fuehrer with General Halder. Before that, inspection of 4.7 tank destroyer on tank I, chassis satisfying (befriedigt) (Translator's note: should perhaps be: befestigt--fixed).

Field Marshal has explained, that he is able to start at night anyhow. Flying into the area of .....from the sea.

During the world war, we have dropped 28000 tons. Thus, the Air Force does not want to anticipate, but prefers start at night. Planes shall not fly over Lüttich and Eben Emael in order to avoid any alarm there.

113000 trucks driving in the W.....

45,000 of them are suited for Armed Forces.

We are able to produce 4000 trucks.

Fuehrer states, all the iron has been taken away from Todt, even that put aside by him (he wanted to build 3000 additional ones).

For the first time, the problems of transportation, motor vehicles and gasoline have been reported to the Fuehrer more impressively.

Fuehrer agrees that the 225 trains for the first wave of Army High Command reserves may still be used further on by the Chief of the Transportation Corps.

11 February: First report from France about our troop movements and reinforcements in the west, which were terminated on 1 February already.

12 February: Fuehrer has a cold. No report.

13 February: The Army requested survey about the strength of the a armies and reserves, divided into batteries, battalions and tanks (Btn. Btlen u. Kampfwagen), induces the Fuehrer again to open the question of the center of gravity.

He says:

Most of the armed tanks (Geschützkampfwagen) have been directed to areas of secondary importance. Armored Divisions at 4th Army can do little in barricaded and fortified area.

H1147-0096

They will be stopped at the latest on the Maas river and must be withdrawn. The 16th or 12th Army will then miss them. One should lead them together in direction of Sedan. The enemy does not expect our main assault there. The documents of fliers, who landed, have convinced them (the enemy) still further in their opinion that our intention is only to take possession of the Dutch and Belgian channel coast.

A great number of tanks with 8th Tank Division does not seem necessary, a mechanized division in 3 or 4 parts with tanks assigned, should suffice. (It may be that this is a wish of the SSV division)

I hand over to the Fuehrer a summarized report, from which the great possibility for formation of a center of gravity south of the line Lüttich-Namur becomes obvious (at least 5 times the strength of the forces committed north of that line). I bring to his attention that the thrust against Sedan is a tactical secret path, where one can be surprised by the God of War. If the French attack from the south flank, we must veer to the south.

Fuehrer still thinks it possible, that the enemy will not engage the battle at all. Anyhow he will not do it automatically. After half a day the news from Holland and Belgium may be so threatening already that he will decide to stand still.

I don't believe it.

At 17:30 hours Col. v. Greifenberg and Lt. Col Heusniger are summoned to discuss these questions.

The Fuehrer disapproves of the wearing of regular army uniforms by persons who are not members of the army or the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Recommends taking care of motor vehicles and fuel. Higher speeds result in doubled tire consumption.

Chief of Armed Forces High Command has a cold and will remain at home in the afternoon.

Have learned from Admiral Canaris that the echelon Reivel is to be put to use against the Caucasus with bulk from Bulgaria. The Air Force must explain with whom this false idea originated.

Inquiries made to the Chief of the Operational Division: whether there is a sufficient quantity of cloth for flags on hand? Change of position of the Army High Commands

Proper designation of own troops:

(a) front line: white
(b) in line of company CPs: swastika flag
(c) rear echelons: yellow rectangle.

Communicated Fuehrer's ideas to Col. Warlimont, von Greifenberg and to Lt.Col. Heusniger, at 17:30 hours. Instructions requested how we should proceed in future.

14 February: Ziegenberg plant cannot be completed before June due to technical difficulties. Emergency installation can be made ready for operation by the middle of March, but in that case the Air Force must be in Nauheim or on the train.

Colonel Schmundt must make a report on the distribution of personnel to WNV.

Copper advance from Wifo stocks now to WNV, later back to W Wifo.

Political action against the increase in frontier roadblocks (?) in Luxemburg.

Dr. Dorpmüller telegraphed to the chief of the Transportation Corps: The condition of the Reich Railroads (Reichsbahn) requires that all non-essential transportation of the Armed Forces be postponed until warmer weather sets in.

15 February: The Fuehrer approves my article on the Finnish-Russian conflict. Is to be published in the Völkischer-Beobachter. Backlog congestion of railroads increased by 200 trains.

Certainty that nothing will happen to W.

Instructions to the 18th Army.

H1147 - 0097

16 February: Corps on left flank of 16th and not 6th Army.
Landing at the Hague.....
Capture Fort Hendrik
10 divisions of the 8th wave (must receive 3 batteries)

To the Chief of the Luftwaffe (taken care of) No off-standard types of vehicles must be permitted to be used at the front, as long as standard army models are still being used in industry, air raid protection.....

Speakers for troops, danger if commanders order the speeches themselves

Chief of the Armed Forces High Command.

WNV) training of 300 to 400 men
) land postal clerks at Verst. (?)
) Not yet at present

from the Chief of the Air Force

6 new German consuls appointed in Scandinavia.

C. has given orders for large-scale preparations for offensive.

Fortress (Fest) drill of "Grafenwöln"

Special security by counter-intelligence co-ordination of press.

H1147 - 0098

Brief reports in the provincial newspapers for enemy intelligence service. Request authorization to land at Lyden with a load of machines. Alternative preparations at C. should work in the same direction. Pr. Battleship "Repulse" in dock. Complete flop of this news report. Altmark in Bergen, British submarines expected. Burgedeyk subarine 48 Schulz unsuccessful (?) submarines.
Chief of Armed Forces High Command.
Press Conference at Foreign Office.
Chief of the Navy High Command wishes to talk the Halifax problem over once more and then speak to the Fuehrer. Now applications of mines only. Chief of Navy, High Command will takethis matter up again with the Fuehrer. L.ask what with report of General Staff officers.
17 February: Incident with tankship "Altmark", 6 dead, 4 seriously injured.
1700 hours: Newly promoted Commanding Generals and General Rommel at Fuehrer's table for dinner. (Geyr, Manstein, Schmidt, Reinhardt, Glumne). Complaints that guns in armored cars IV only . . . have not to 2000 m. After dinner Manstein reports his ideas about the operations of Army Group A. He says. the decisive blow will not fall west of the Maas, but it must be overcome between Sedan-Charleville. If the enemy crosses the river, we are able to beat him and cross the River Maas together with him. In the south therefore, we must have strong armor or none at all. What is in the rear cannot reach the battlefield in time.
18 February: On the basis of my discussion with Greifenberg on 13 February Chief of the Armed Forced High Command and General Halder reported to the Fuehrer the following intention:

1. To shift the demarcation line between Army Group A and B in line Luettich-Namur.

2. To employ stronger armored forces in front of the 12th and 16th army, weakening by the measure Army Group B (1st and 5th armored) and ground forces reserved (9th armored division)

3. Intention to go to the front any way with a very small staff one night preceeding A Day.

Fuehrer approves all three suggestions but insists that in distributing the heavy tanks III, III t and IV due consideration should be given to the tasks to be expected. That is to say not such a large number of heavy tanks as it is the case now with the 8th Armored and 6th Armored Division.
19.II Fuehrer displeased with behavior of Graf Spee crew on the Altmark. No resistance, no British losses.

Fuehrer presses energetically, preparations for the Weser Exercise Equip steamships. Put units in readiness. Will talk to staff.

In order to speed up preparations I advise to appoint one of newly promoted commanding generals with his staff as leader.

Fuehrer approves.

Chief of Army reports about problems of organization.
20 February Discussion and consideration how case "Weser Exercised" is to be carried through. Equipment is to be taken on board ships ahead of the troops. Designation of units depends on equipment on hand.
1500 hours discussion concerning that matter through Chief of Armed Forces High Command with General Fromm. Intention, to take two divisions with technical equipment as second wave.
21 February Fuehrer talks to General von Falkenhorst and charges him with preparation of the Weser Exercise. Falkenhorst accepts gladly. Instructions to each of the 3 branches of the armed forces.

Proposal from Fromm to use only units with German material. Therefore 7th Fl. Div., 22nd Division, one regiment of the 1st mountain division, Two divisions of the 7th wave, motorized brigade, (rifle brigade. 11 with armored car 1).

Fuehrer wishes that western connections of the "Spicherer Hoehen" be advanced and fortified with pillboxes.

Colonel v. Greifneberg transmits.
22 February: Fuehrer expresses his intention to go to Munich for Sunday.

At the beginning of operations he does not want to go to Ziegenberg but to the Eagle's Nest (Felsen Nest).

Colonel Juppe ordered:
a) to have a drawing made of the chain of command.
b) to consider, in what way the communications can be technically improved at the Eagle's Nest and vicinity.

H1147 - 0099

Commander Junge informed about proposed points in his report by the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. Important 3 points:
a) submarines into the Mediterranean
b) Esthonian submarines.
c) Discordance Navy - Airforce about the moment for the beginning of mine laying. Air force beginning 1 May with 3000, Navy with Heinckel 115 now, already 1845 hours Chief of the Armed Forces High Command informed.
Noon Todt reports to the Fuhrer concerning extension of railroad guages (?) (Schienenhoehen.) Fuhrer approves that extension (Anschluss) will be built according to schedule.
23 February: Navy High Command reports that during last night 2 destroyers were sunk by our own planes (Leberecht Maas and ..) Navy High Command stresses that this is the consequence of uncoordinated conduct of sea warfare, regardless whether it is conducted under, on or above the sea. One takes pains not to get excited; what would happen if there should be heavy losses. Fuhrer is furious. he is right. He says: "I would not say anything if the whole Navy were sunk in battle with the enemy, but it is inexcusable if that happens on account of lack of coordination!"

Gasoline reserve for motor vehicles.
24 February: Clear up, whether Navy is authorized to start already now with mine laying. Who will ask Duce, whether our own submarines have to enter the Mediterranean?

Engle informs a bout inquiry results Todt and Schmundt. The latter calls long distance from Munich. Fuhrer has ordered completion of Eagle's Nest for Armed Forces Operational Staff and Air Force. (Zug) (air group ?) Heinrich will have to stay east of the Rhine.

Army High Command as strongly as possible in forests. Officer from the General Staff and an officer from Intelligence Service are to go to Eagle's Nest 26 February. There to reconnoiter together with Todt.
1430 hours Orally transmitted to Chief of Operational Department and to Lieutenant Colonel Heusinger the matter. Chief of the High Command informed. Staff Falkenhorst arrives in Berlin and starts to function XXIst Corps.
25.II. Disturbing reports from Turkey. Communication apparently cut off.

Chief of Armed Forces High Command inform General Halder about Fuhrer's intention to have an Operational Staff of the Army High Command near the Eagle's Nest also.
26.II. Fuhrer raises the question, whether it is better to undertake the Weser Exercise before or after case "Yellow"

Chief of the Air Force charged with examining this problem. Fuhrer decides that Navy will have to wait with starting of mine laying by means of planes. until situation will permit large-scale employment of air force. (transmitted to Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force.

Talked with Chief of Air Force and Chief of Staff about work on and about housing of Air Force near Eagle's Nest at the beginning. Air Force to Rodert or Muensterreifel or train nearby.
27 February 60 Tons of leaflets shall be dropped down in the near future. Fuhrer approves the schedule but will not issue proclamation to Armed Forces from here on A Day.
28 February I make the following proposition to the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command and after that to Fuhrer: Case "Yellow" and Weser Exercise have to be prepared in such a manner that they will become quite independent from another regarding time and strength. Fuhrer completely agrees with that proposition if there is any possibility for it.
1500 hours, staff Falkenhorst reports about preparations made so far. In this connection I explain to him the new basis of preparations.

Proposition for employment of forces

N	4 airborne companies	22 infantry divisions less
	2 Mountain divisions	2 division, 7th wave.
D	1 corps headquarters	pol. (Police?) division
		1 div. 3rd wave
		regional defense unit.

It has yet to be decided, whether reinforcement 11th rifle brigade is to be directed first to group D and then to group N or to group N immediately
Proposition as regards combat planes too high.
29 February, 1500 hours Report of staff Falkenhorst with Kranke, Buschenhagen, Dnaus very satisfactory to Fuhrer. He approves the suggestions.

Fuhrer wishes also to have a strong group at Copenhagen and detailed elaboration in which way the individual coastal batteries are to be overpowered. Commander-in-Chief of Air Forces is instructed to make out immediately the order

H1147 - 0100

for Army, Navy, and Air Force, and Chief "WZ" order concerning increasing of the staff.

According to my proposal out fit transport ships immediately and with them bring horses over here from East Prussia.

1300 Hours; Order to Juppe to speed up construction of Eagle's Nest, 11 March according to interim solution (operational staff of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in hunting lodge and at the same time permanent solution (Army High Command with operational department and parts of O.A.IV.

The same evening order concerning personal requirements of the staff and requisition to the branches of the armed forces.

1 March: Fury at Army High Command because transfers. Consultation with Chief of Armed Forces High Command. After my discussion with Jeschonnek scaling-down of requisitions.

2 March: Agreement with Army. Field Marshal rages and gets unfriendly towards Chief of Armed Forces High Command, goes to see Fuehrer at 1300 hours. During the afternoon new requisitions are put forward which are somewhat reduced after consulting with Army and Air Force.

1100 hours: Assistant Secretary of State Welles with the Fuehrer. The appointment of a new Minister for Ordnance is to be expected because Fuehrer is dissatisfied with production of equipment and munition.

Letter from the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command to the Field Marshall.

3 March: Fuehrer expresses his opinion about the necessity of prompt and strong action in Norway very sharply. No delay by branches of Armed Forces. Rapid acceleration is necessary.

Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force is against any proposition to subordinate Air Force units to XXI Corps.

Fuehrer decides to undertake Weser Exercise before case "Yellow", with several days interval.

4 March: Discussion with General Jeschonnek. All units of the Air Force are subordinated to X Fl. K. This receives its orders through High Command of the Air Forces, upon demand of the Staff of XXIst Corps

H1147-0101

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

This page omitted in numbering

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

H1147-0102

H1147-0103

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

JODL's DIARY

(Page 18 - 24)

Fuehrer orders that the Air Force shall provide the anti-aircraft battalion for the Weser exercise South.

3rd montain division to be in Berlin already on March 6th.

10,00 hours: Chief of the Air Force is informed.

13,00 hours: Chief WNV is charged with securing communications from Falkenhorst to us. The former has to go to Luebeck to the X Fl. K.

15,00 hours: Chief WNV is instructed to set up ... platoon company only after X-day. After that time, use expedients and send some men with the tactical troops.

17,00 hours: General Bodenschatz complains about exclusion of the Field Marshal from Weser exercise. He said that 110 officer of the Air Force had been consulted in advance. Such subordination (Unterstellung) is intolerable.
Mad at General K (Generaloberst K).
I certify this error.
Chief of the Armed Forces High Command is informed that General (Generaloberst) Rundstedt is supposed to feel sick. Intend to talk about it with Commander - in - Chief of the Army. If it is true, v.R. would have to be replaced by List in good time.

Himmler or Canaris are to provide personnel who are familiar with the Hague. These to Wenninger and are grabbed there by Kiertz (werden dort von Kierutz gegriffen)
Proclamations: a) faked ones,
b) proclamations that everything is going well.

Student wants seperate proclamations for Holland.

March 5th:
15,00 hours: Big conference with the 3 Supreme Commanders about Weser exercise. Field Marshal vents his spleen, became he was not consulted beforehand. He dominates the discussion and tries to prove that all previous preparations are good for nothing.
Result: a) Stronger forces to Narvik,
b) Navy shall leave warships in the ports (Hipper or Luetzow in Trondheim),
c) Christiansand may be excluted, for the beginning,
d) 6 divisions should be figured with for Norway.
e) to get a foothold immediately in Copenhagen, too.

After this, the following make a report: General von Kesselring, Student, Sp.... Richthofen, Daptain Koch, 1st lieutenant Witzig about the case "Festung" (fortress" and actions by glider-borne troops against the bridges of Vroenhofen and Veldvezelt, furthermore against Fort Eben-Emael. Accusations are made that Army Group B is supposed to have said that is would take 3-4 days until forces of the army could attack the fort.

March 6th:

March 7th: Falkenhorst with Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force. The preparations have now materialized. The Fuehrer signs a directive containing all changes subsequent to the conference of March 5th. Nothing is to be changed anymore now.

March 8th: Fuehrer wishes to have issued special orders for the Weser exercise in another form. They are to be divided into military orders which have to be made known to the tactical troops and into general instructions concerning actions of the Plenipotentiary of the Reich.

Fuehrer is outraged about report of the Field Marshal that the Army does not care for occupation of the area in front of the left wing of the Army led by Busch by airborne troops drapped from "Stark" planes, because divisions can get there only after several days. I object that it will naturally be better to employ these troops there, where armored divisions will arrive faster.

March 9th: Fuehrer is outraged when he learns that Prince Oskar is commanding officer of a regiment.
Schmidt was just about to suggest that he is should be given command of a division, but he managed not to mention it.
Buschenhagen reports to me about the preparations for W and submits the schedule.
Fuehrer does not appear at table.
In the evening of March 8th, I again bring seriousness of the gasoline situation to the attention of the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command. Nothing efficacious has been done to improve the situation. Industry regularly uses up 80.000 tons a month.
There is pressing need for the appointment of a Deputy-General for Fuel Economy (General von Schell).

March 10th: Fuehrer makes his wonderful speech in the arsenal on the occasion of Memorial day.
The news about the Finnish-Russian negotiations are very favorable, from a political point of view.

H1147-0105

The French Press rages about it because they consider it necessary to cut Germany off from the Swedish ore. In a military way, the situation is disturbing for us, because, if peace should be concluded soon, the motivation for the prepared action of the group Falkenhorst will be difficult.

March 11th: Fuehrer has objections against the iron cross in gold (color effect black-gold), as it means abandoning tradition. Rather create a new decoration.
On the other hand, he agrees with the Oak-Leaves for the Knight's Cross. The Chief of the Armed Forces High Command presents a list of the tanks at hand in the armed forces.

Fuehrer wants a basic ruling that only such people should be appointed in the Armed Forces and in Civil Service who lave no relatives abroad. The danger is too great that they will get into conflict with their own conscience.
The schedule (for the Weser exercise) is presented to the Fuehrer. Also the special orders which the Fuehrer takes along.

March 12th: Fuehrer is very much satisfied with Ribbentrop's conference in Rome. Duce remains steadfast, wants to talk with Fuehrer personally next week on the Brenner. Conclusion of peace between Finland and Russia deprives England, but us, too, of any political basic to occupy Norway.
The preparations are ready to the extent that March 20th could be W-day. However, imfavorable ice-conditions compel postponement by 1-2 days.

March 13th: Fuehrer does not yet give order for "W". He is still looking for some justification.

March 14th: English keep vigil in the North-Sea with 15-16 submarines; the reason is doubtful, either to prevent a German action. Fuehrer has not yet decided, how to justify the Weser exercise.
Wrong news report in the American newspapers.

Commander - in - Chief of the Navy is in doubt, whether it is still important to play at preventive war (?) in Norway. The question is, if it wouldn't be better to carry out case "Yellow" before the Weser exercise.
The danger in that case is that the English will immediately get a foothold in Narvik, because we would have started with neutrality violation.

At noon, Colin Rosz visits the Fuehrer. Interesting explanations about Japan-China and Russia.

March 15th: Fuehrer wants the following material for the

H1147-0106

conference with the Duce on March 18th:
1.) Large-scale map of the distribution of our own forces (207 divisions).
2.) Maps about the distribution of enemy and neutral forces.
France, England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerlan
Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary.
3.) Terminal map of the Finnish-Russian conflict.
4.) Strength of our own Air Force.

13,30 hours: Lunch with Army Group A and with Chief of the General Staff.

15,00 hours: Reports of Army Group Commander and of Army Commanders, including Group Kleist; very satisfactory.

March 16th: Worries that the English will proceed against Norway, as overheard radio messages indicate.
As the English have retired 7 submarines, such an action does not seem probable any longer.
Army Group B reports about its evaluation of the situation and its intentions.
Detailed preparations are done very well. Displeasure about disconnection of the 4th army.
Mutual assistance is eliminated.
Lack of reinforcements, if the 6th army should be successful, after all. 6th army shifts its center of gravity to 4th Corps, and also draws 3 armored divisions of the 2nd echelon there.
10th and 9th Corps have no anti-aircraft protection.
Jeschonnek transmits that Army Bush needs another 25 "stork" plones.

March 17th: Fuehrer leaves at noon for conference with Duce on the Brenner.
News of the successful raid of the Air Force against Scapa Flow. Fuehrer is in high spirits.

March 18th: Nothing important.
Commander - in Chief of the Air Force (Chef L) is informed about the report of the commanders in the West.

March 19th: Fuehrer returns from the conference with the Duce becaming with joy and very much satisfied.
Complete harmony, Duce is resolute; but he cannot fight a long war. Duce is highly impressed and agrees with the opinion of the Fuehrer's that the decision against France is being made.
Whatever happens at the periphery in the meantime, is unimportant. At the end, Duce told Ciano:
"My decision is made. Did you hear,Fuehrer?"
Balkan should and must remain quiet. Complete understanding for Fuehrer's cooperation with Stalin.

Fuehrer deeply moved by enthusiasm of the Tyrolians, England song ("We will sail against England ....."; translator's note).
Chief of Armed Forces High Command very much depressed because of Todt's appointment. I try to persuade him not to insist on the "agreement". It is much better, to seperate the tasks clearly. The quests of the Armed Forces are laid down by the Fuehrer and transmitted to Dr. Todt by the the Armed Forces High Command. Dr. Todt has full powers to fulfil these requests.

March 20th: During the night, the English attack Sylt and Hoermann (?) No success.
At noon, the Fuehrer signs an order which appoints Todt as Minister for Ordnance.
Wedel is instructed by the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command to celebrate the 40th anniversary of service by the Commander - in Chief of the Army in a modest way only. The achievements of individual personalities can be appreciated only during or after the war.
In the evening, annihilating blow against an English convoy; 42000 tons of big boats (10-12000 tons) have been sund.

March 21st: Objections of Group 21 (Grp. XXI) about the long interval between taking up readiness positions at 05,30 hours and finishing of the diplomatic action. Fuehrer rejects any earlier negotations, became otherwise calls for help will be offered, it has to be broken ruthlessly. The political plenipotentiaries will have to strougly emphasize the military measures taken, and will even have to exaggerate them.

H1147-0107

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

March 22nd:

Reported to Fuehrer, how we want to proceed at the proposed discussions with the Italian General Staff. First, inquiry by attache in Rome, how they believe they can take some burden of us. Only then to proceed to possibility of an operation across the Upper Rhine. Discussion with General Staff only wonce our cards are on the table.

American newspaper correspondents inspect the small damage on Sylt.

March 24th - 25th:

Fuehrer at Obersalzberg.
No special events.
The English start to molest our merchantmen in the Danish and Norwegian territorial waters, or even fire at them.

March 26th :

The Fuehrer is back.

Discussion about deadlines for operations.
Fuehrer sticks to it: first Weser exercise, dark nights necessary for it. Thus about 4-5 days later. Commander-in-Chief of the Navy reports, urges to start laying mines with planes, as 1270 mines will already be at hand by end of April. Fuehrer wants to think it over some more.

March 27th:

Our own submarine stranded near Lindesnais, one submarine and boat 37 come to help. Are to ask for permission to stay in Norwegian waters, if necessary. 230 Mr Discussion of the Fuehrer with Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of Army Group C. First and Seventh army.

Fuehrer explains his intentions with the Italians about to strike. Operational aim plateau of Langres.

Deceptive actions of First Army in case of Yellow agreed to. Attacks proposed in case of 98th, 99rd, 75th, 246th, 215th, and 246th divisions. These have favorable effect, but deceptive measures of the 7th army will not take place, because of the preparation of case Brown (Holl.)

March 28th:

Duce attaches importance to General Staff talks, Graziani intends to send General Roatta to B. in April. The Norwegians are interning U 21, seemingly because of awkward statements of the commander, who did not claim engine trouble but mistaken navigation. But it may also be a mistake made in translation. Individual naval officers seem to be lukewarm concerning the Weser exercise and need stimulers. The three chiefs von Falkenhorst are also pondering matters, which are none of their business. Kranke sees more disadvantages than advantages.

In the evening, the Fuehrer steps into the map room and explains sharply that he will not be content with the Navy again quitting the Norwegian ports right away. Narvik, Trondheim, and Oslo will have to remain occupied by naval forces. Bad impression on ground forces.

March 29th:

Talk with Commander-inChief of the Navy, 1200 hours. Wants

decision about commitment of air mines.

Fuehrer talks to him alone about retaining of ships. Admiral of the Fleet (Grossadmiral) rejects Narvik, but wants to examine, if Trondheim cannot be set up as a baseimmediately.

Commander-in-Chief of the Navy draws attention to the fact that they want fuel from him, because the army will run out of it by the end of Mai. This is the consequence of the wrong arrangements with Shell and not to buy in Mexico, like the Navy did it.

3 [redacted]: Commander-in-Chief of the Force with the Fuehrer.

March 30th:

U-21 not set free yet by the Norwegians. Negotiations under way.

Fuehrer thinks about activation of another 10-12 new divisions. Where are the mortars committed?

L II ordered to present an outline of personnel and materiel, from which it could be determined, if and when new activations are possible.

March 31st:

Nothing of importance.

April 1st:

German fighters shoot 7 enemy fighters down. 1300 hours: Falkenhorst again gives general report about Weser exercise. 1300 hours: Breakfast, then discussion with all commanding officers primarily concerned.

Fuehrer has a very good impression about thoroughness of preparations.

April 2nd:

1530 hours: Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, Commander- in-Chief of the Navy, and General von Falkenhorst with the Fuehrer. All confirm end of the preparations. Fuehrer orders carrying out of the Weser exercise for April 9th.

Protests of the commanding officer of the Air Force that some warships leave ports again right away, Fuehrer, too, disapproves of that, but does not want to intervene too much in an exclusive concern of naval warfare.

Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force agrees to plan to start aerial torpedo war (LM-Krieg) now.

Fuehrer wants that Luetzow shall be used for the transport of troops to Trondheim, in spite of tasks later on.

Find out, if it is not possible to land debarkation troops by fishing boat, in order to capture the bridge strong point of Vordingborg.

April 3rd:

Movements of the first 3 ships of the leading echelon (Ausfuhrstaffel) started at 0200 hours. Lt. Commdr. Junge reports at 1600 hours that the 3 ships have instructions how to act against Norwegians. I immediately instruct Councillor of Legation Hewel in order to inform the Foreign Minister what the situation is, in case one of the ships of the leading echelon should be examined by Norwegians. The Chief of the Armed Forces High Command also informs the Fuehrer at 1815 hours about it.

1830 hours Reich Foreign Minister informed by Fuehrer. Chief of Armed Forces High Command asked to join discussion.

April 4th:

Slight alarm, as some news from Norway indicate increased preparedness. Sweden has asked what preparations for troop shipments

H1147-0109

H1147-0110

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

in Stettin are supposed to mean (boats under Reich Naval Ensign (Reichsdienstflagge).

Fuehrer drafts the proclamations. Piepenbrock, Chief of Counter-Intelligence service 1 , (Chef Abwehr 1) returns with good results of the talk with Quisling from Copenhagen.

News that 2 armored coastal vessels (Kuestenpanzer) are in Narvik and that 2 submarines are expected.

April 5th:

Weser exercise runs according to plan. Some alarm report from the source of a Belgian agent (V-Mann) appear unworthy of belief. The Chief of the Armed Forces High Command instructs General von Rintelen at 1930 hours.

April 6th:

Weser exercise runs according to plan. The high-pressure weather areee (Hochdruckwetterlage) over the Northern North-Sea, which was predicted yesterday, is not taking place and that favors the action of the navy. Fuehrer puts great imphasis on the fact that the families of all deserters will be checked carefully. Navy records long English radio massage, but is unable to decipher it.

1500 hours: General Gerke reports that his movements according to plan.

1600 hours: Talks in room of the Chief of the section for Foreign Countries (Chef Ausl) in presence of Chef L and Military Attache in Rome with General Marras.

1700 hours: Report that Luetzow is dropping out and can go to Oslo only, because auseiliary engines did not take part. Fuehrer agrees to this decision.

April 7th:

No disquiesting news. Hipper with destroyers seems to have been reported by an English submarine on Sunday morning, April 7th.

Prince Axel of Denmark has the intention to visit Field Marshal Goering on Monday.

April 8th:

Day of highest tension. The English put 3 mine fields in the Norwegian territorial waters and make that public.

Leading echelon is far off with several ships because of lack of pilots.

Only 1 ship near Narvik, everything else seems to be hardly beyond Bergen.

Boat Rio de Janeiro is terpedoed; since horses and men in uniform are landed, the impending project becomes known to the Norwegians.

Group Hipper gets into a battle with an English destroyer and her annihalates.

April 9th:

The surprise effect succeeds in Bergen, Trondheim, Narvik, and from the air in Stavanger, Not at Christiansand and in Oslo.

Bluecher sinks after a herioc fight, Commanding Admiral and Commander 103 (Kdr 103) of it, on deck up to the last moment, swim to land.

Luetzow has to take over lead and lower boats.

Heavy fighting for coastal fortifications. Fortress Christiansand fought to surrender by planes and Karlsruhe.

April 10th:

Chief of naval forces (Flottenchef) report 2 turrets gone, only 25 miles.

First breaking through of British destroyers in Narvik.

The Koenigsberg destroyed by enemy dive bombers. Bornholm occupied.

April 11th:

Luetsow on voyage home. Oslo hit by torpedo.

Norwegians warships are put into service.

Denmark does not belong any longer to jurisdiction of XXIst Corps. Railroads Oslo - Bergen and Oslo - Drontheim destroyed.

April 12th:

Still 6 destroyers left ready for use in Narvik, Freightor (Treckdampfer) Jan Wellem in N., otherwise no ship of the leading echelon. (Ausfuhrstaffel). Bulk of the submarines ordered outside the ports occupied by us.

Hundalen on the iron-ore railroad reached. Strong enemy air attack on Bergen.

April 13th:

..... Mountain battery flown to lake near Narvik with Ju 52 planes. Concentration of strong English naval forces near Harstadt in process.

Much booty in Oslo.

1650 hours naval battle in Narvik.

Battleships and Hipper arrived in home ports.

April 14th:

Dietl is not being attacked, but is seperated from Northern group. Terrible excitement. All details are to be ordered from here.

Steamship Baerenfelsis sunk in the course of attack on Bergen.

Another 3 air-force anti-aircraft batteries on board ship torpedoed by submarine.

Fuehrer wants that Dietl tries to fight his way through to the South. I argue against this impossible idea.

April 15th:
April 16th:

Reproaches against the navy, especially

because the battle was not engaged by battleships and because she does not succeed in speeding up the transports (Unjustified - I strongly argue against it).

April 17th:

During the night from the 16th to 17th Staff Officer from Admiralty arrives in Narvik and delivers written report by Dietl with call for help from Stavanger, since English naval forces are firing there. Air - Force notified. The Fuehrer again states in a temperamental way that the Gr. Dietl will have to march South or will have to be picked up. I advocate again in a very strong way that

a) a march South is impossible,
b) even a transport can evacuate only very small units, leads to the loss of many planes and breaks the moral backbone of the Dietl group.

They will continue to fight on the Swedish border for a long time. A thing should be considered lost only when it is actually lost.
1200 hours: Field Marshal with Jeschonnek. Has to be regrouped. Draws combat teams to Ralburg and transport groups back into Slesvig.
1530 hours: Admiral of the Fleet (Grossadmiral) with Admiralty Staff Officer from Narvik who reports verbally about his experiences in Narvik. The fight what order group Narvik is supposed to receive starts again. Each piece of bad news leads to the worst fears. Chief of Air-Force and of L IH (Army Air-Forces?) presents an evaluation of the situation I fully agree to.
I present to the Fuehrer this and the proof that we do not have enough longrange planes to pick up troops from Narvik, anyhow. Furthermore, an order which is delivered by courier and composed in our sense. To fight and tie down forces and not to give up.
Even a professor who knows Norway is fetched from Innsbruck and asked whether mountain troops can get from Narvik to Fauske is impossible judging from my mountain experience.
In the evening, the Fuehrer signs the order to Dietl which I had prepared, to hold out as long as possible.

April 18th:
Fuehrer is again calm. He gives orders to Captain von Sternburg in a way conforming entirely with our point of view. It might even be possible to change last night's order even more towards a sense of holding out and tying down forces.
The situation, too, looks better. The strong shipping losses of the English give them something to think about.
Quiet day which does our somewhat strained nerves good.
Sternburg leaves by plane with additional verbal orders.
1600 hours: General Jeschonnek shares the opinion we should to Bardufoss I refuse that. The troops cannot hold out.
Important is..... of the forces on hand, most important the thorough destruction of the railroad.
2) He expresses doubts whether the landing of the 22nd division which takes several days still runs satisfactorily in view of the preparations in Holland. I emphasize that we have to open for ourselves at least the entry into the Southern front of the fortress Holland and that we have to keep it open.
April 19th:
Renewed crisis.
Political action has failed. Envoy Braner is recalled; since Norway is at war with us, the task of the Foreign Offices is finished. According to the Fuehrer's opinion, force has to be used. Gauleiter Terboven is supposed to be put in charge.

H1147-0112

H1147-0113

Field Marshal works in the same direction; he critizises that the behavior against the civilian population is not energetic enough, that is was possible to occupy the electrical plant, that not enough troops are brought up by the navy. The Air-Force cannot do everything.
Chief of the Armed Forces High Command leaves room, leadership chaos is again threatening, because even details are being overruled from above, and all orderly work of the competent military leadership(Navy High Command and Gr. XXI) is in vain.
In the evening, Terboven arrives; after supper, the Fuehrer instructs him alone.
It is doubtful, if it will be possible to limit him to the activity of a Civilian Commissar (Zivilkommissar), as I suggest it; we will have to talk to him personnally.

April 20th:

Fuehrer's birthday. Chief of the Armed Forces High Command and the Supreme Commanders congratulate. All the tempests has quieted down.
The movements to Oslo and Narvik make progress. No English landings.
Fuehrer has a discussion with the Field-Marshal, with Himmler, Terboven, Reichsleiter Bormann.
Before that, the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command has told the Fuehrer about all possible points of friction between an independent head of the government and the Military Commander in Norway. It seems that reports of the Air Force have induced the Fuehrer to form the opinion that the Norwegians are already conducting guerilla warfare and sabotage on a large scale.
Already on the 19th, I contradicted such an opinion. We must not lead the Norwegians to passive or even active resistance, because that is precisely the aim of the English, after all.

April 21st:

Reports about landings on a larger scale near Andalsnes and Namsos become more tangible.
On the evening of April 20th, the General (Generaloberst) leads a long fight in order to word the text of the order to Therboven in such a way that the military necessities are taken into account.
Fuehrer would like to bring big vessel with personnel and materiel to Trondheim.
Commander-in-Chief of the Navy considers that to be impossible, especially now.

April 22nd:

Fuehrer is increasingly worried about the English landings and the consequent impossibility to set up ground communications with Trondheim. Without success, I compare the difficult situation of the English, who have no usable port and no airdrome attheir disposal.
The Field-Marshal somewhat quieter, in view of the good weather forcasts for the Air Force today.

April 23rd:

The excitement grows, because the 163rd and 196th divisions are making small progress towards the North and new bridge demolitions are being reported.
Fuehrer orders that no more motorized units. (11th rifle brigade) are to be sent to Stavanger, but immediately 2 mountain divisions instead. 3rd is to be brought up to full strenght again. 4 ships of the Iller class, in addition a 5000t steamer, later 2 larger East Asia boats are to be brought to Bergen convoyed by capital ships, in order to make the troops there mobile and ready for battle.
Forces in Narvik to be reorganized right away, in order to make the 3rd mountain division again steadfast for battle (kampffest).
No heavy artillery is to go to Norway for ground combat. The heavy battalion of the 2nd mountain division remains in the West, those of the 3rd mountain and 69th divisions are at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

H1147-0114

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
cont'd

Fuehrer talks to Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force.
a) Anti-aircraft reinforcements for Stavanger.
b) Bombers for ground fighting in Oslo,
Fighters " " " "
In the evening Lieutenant-Colonel von Lossberg returns from Oslo. He reports the favorable situation in a somewhat schoolmasterly way, but does not know any details. He brings along an English battalion order.
April 24th:
The situation looks much more favorable, a fast advance on the right flank is to be expected with mechanized Battalion Goering.
Lieutenant-Colonel Boehme confirms that picture after his return from the front. He brings collected orders of the captured English brigade detachment (Brigadekdo) along. Very great political success to be anticipated with that.
1130 hours: Field-Marshal reports, especially the situation in Trondheim. Lieutenant-Colonel Boehme, back from the battle field, reports favorably, rapid progress. Fuehrer regrets the halting of the 11th rifle brigade. I refuse to send them again now.
2300 hours: Schmundt back, even more favorable news. Boehme brings English orders for the entire project of Norway's occupation by the English. Complaint about lack of clear orders in the Air Force.
April 25th :
Optimistic mood continues. Fuehrer very happy about Schmundt's report and about exact orientation. Talks adversely about Lossberg to Bodenschatz; Lossberg's somewhat braggard report has created displeasure, although he did not know any details. Preparation of an action on the basis of the orders found on captured Englishmen.
Order to Kraatzer W Pr and Counter Intelligence Bureau for foreign countries (Amt Abwehr/Ausland).
Report by Sternberg about his task in Narvik.
Order by me to Chief L to give out a strong directive that nobody but Armed Forces High Command will give orders to Gr. Narvik. All men there are subordinated General Dietl exclusively.
The Belgian government resigned.
April 26th:
Suggestion to the Fuehrer to omit naval transport to Bergen with battleships and to bring these mobile parts of the 69th division back to Oslo.
Italian ambassador Attolico is recalled, because he does not take a clear pro-German attitude.

H1147-0115

At 15^{00} hours the Commander = in = Chief of the navy reports.

Führer drops request for transporting troops to Bergen convoyed by heavy naval forces.

Commander = in = Chief of the Navy reports that everything which could be possibly thought of has been done for the safeguarding of ....., the Westwall will be extended ..... Sp ..... solidified.

Major Soltman reports about the interrogation of the Englishmen, and delivers additional important documents, among them the secret chain of command (Rangliste). At noon, the first prisoners arrived in Ber=lin.They are being interrogated in the Alexander Barracks (Alexander=Kaserne) and confirm the authenticity of the orders.All material is handed over to the Foreign Office.

Until 0330 in the Reich Chancellery, where Führer formulates the go=vernment statement together with Foreign Minister.It will be publi=shed on the 27th April :

Führer voices intention to start with case "Yellow" between 1 th and 7 th May. I point out that the Air Force and the Transportation Chief have to be initially notified 3 days ahead of time.

Motor column (Mot.Kol.) Fischer gets stuck 100 miles (Km ?) south of Drontheim in front of many destroyed bridges.

Group (Gr) XXI is crying for engineers and cross=Country motor ve=hicles.They will have to get along with their own engineers.After all, there are 19 engineer companies.Order to get all engineers up to the front.

April 28 th :
Advance movement direction Drontheim is halting. Nevertheless the E English are retiring far, according to their communiques.

April 29 th :
Führer decides:
Air Force can commit another 2 groups (now) in Norway on Tuesday and Wednesday, but must be ready for Yellow on Sunday.

Commander = in = Chief of the Navy commits heaviest flat .... for the safeguarding of .... (?)

Emden still to be left in Baltic (O), Employ 2 East Asia steamboats for Oslo=transport.

Falkenhorst wants his motorized and mountain battalion with engi=neer platoon and battalion brought to Drontheim by air.

Commander = in = Chief of the Army has to be compelled first to set up the missing regiment for the 3rd mountain division so rapid=ly than it can roll immediately behind the 2nd mountain division.

Führer is worried about Drontheim and is not quite to be dissuaded yet from readying heavy artillery and also the 1st mountain divi=sion for Norway.

H1147-0116

April 30 th :
At 13.35 hours I am able to report to the Führer that line of communi= cation on land between Oslo and Drontheim has been established. Führer is happy with joy. At noon, I have to sit next to him.

The special communique is released right away. It remains to be deci= ded now, whethertto keep in readiness the 1st mountain division (no) and heavy artillery (no). At 18.30 hours the report comes in that Dombaas has been reached , too, and that the enemy is retiring. Opdal on the railbroad Dronthaim = Dombaas also has been occupied. Führer releases order of the day to the soldiers in Norway.

May 1 st :
More big successes in Norway on land and in the air.

Führer orders that starting Saturday, May 4th, everything must be in readiness to start operations for case Yellow the following day, when ordered.

May 2nd :
Victory report from Norway. Pursuit direction Andalsnes. The English flee to the boats. Norwegians give up the Commander of Möre n = , Romsdal, Gen, Hang, offers capitulation.

Field Marshal with Kesselring, Jeschonek, Student, Sponek again re= port about case "Festüng" (fortress). It will be carried out. Landing on super=highway possible.

Difficulty is the strong echelonment in depth (Tiefenstaffelung) of the bridge position near Moerdyk and North of it.

Air Force is to get order on the 3rd at noon, whether to guide in (einweisen) or not to guide in, that whether means to use or not to use parachutists and airborne units.

May 3rd :
After evaluation of weather, Führer decides that X = day will not be before Monday, 6 May,

Air Force notified by code word "Do not guide in !" ("Nicht einweisen")

Field Marshal protests against draft of the comprehensive description of operations in Norway, where Armed Forces High Command is mentioned and where the name Pellengahr appears, but not Milch.

Führer rejects request of the Air Force to set up a listening post (Horchstelle) in the Causasus.

Prepared White Book concerning unneutral actions of Holland and Bel= gium does not seem to satisfy the Foreign Office completely. To my mind the material is more than sufficient.

A new order goes out to group XXI, especially as several foreign news reports say that Namsos, too, will be evacuated.

Dr. Todt transmits exact details.

May 4 th :
Reports about evacuation of Namsos by the English. Great successes of the Air Force against the English fleet, Battleship, heavy cruiser and de= stroyer, in addition 12000 ton transport sunk.

Führer himself wants to make comprehensive report about the compaign in Norway.He is furious about it that people other than himself meddle with this reporting. He stated that the Armed Forces High Command is his staff. Führer designates Tuesday , May 7th as X=day.

The flanks of Gr. Dietl are being pressed hard in Narvik. I am afraid he remains too long in front.

May 5 th :
Field Marshal reports that an English 1500 ton submarine minelayer (1500 t =U=Minenboot) was sighted on the Swedish coast.He makes an onslaught aimed at subordinating all Naval Air units under the Commander=in=Chief of the Air Force.

Führer has finished justification (Begründung) for case "Yellow". Wednesday, May 8th, is designated as A=day.

May 6 th :
Detailed orders for May 8th for A=day are issued, and for transmission of the codewords Augsburg and Danzig.

May 7 th :
Führer railroadtrain was scheduled to leave Finkenkrug at 16.38 hours.

But weather remains uncertain and therefore, the order valid up to this time is rescinded. Next decision May 8th until 12.00 hours.
11.00 hours: The Field Marshal with Bodenschatz and Jeschonek at the Führer's.
15.00 hours: Admiral of the Fleet (Grossadmiral) Raeder.

Mine damage of the Gneisenau only very insignificant. One destroyer may be recalled from Drontheim, as a second one is still ready for sailing.

Führer very much agitated about new postponement, as there is danger of treachery particularly in brown leaflets (in braunen Blättern). Talk of the Belgian Envoy to the Vatican to Brussels permits the deduction that treason has been committed by a German personality who left Berlin for Rome on April 29 th.

Führer again emphasizes that the greatest achievement of endurance (Dauerleistung) is that of the foot=slogging combatsoldier (Erdkämpfer).

May 8 th :
Alarming news from Holland, Cancelling of furloughs, evacuations, road=blocks, other mobilization measures; according to reports of the counter=intelligence service (Abwehrmeldungen) the British have asked for permission to march in, but the Dutch have refused.

According to reports the measures of the Dutch are partly directed against the coast and partly against us. It is not possible to obtain a clear picture, whether the Dutch don't work hand in hand with the English or whether they actually want to defend their neutrality against the first attacker. Evaluation of the weather shows slow improvement of the whole situation, but developement fog in the next days still have to be taken into consideration.

Führer does not want to wait any longer.
Field Marshal wants postponement until the 10th, at least.

Chief of the Armed Forces High Command presses for early action.Führer is very agitated; then he consents to postponement until May 10th , which is against his intuition, as he says. But not one day longer.

Departure of Führer railroadtrain, who was scheduled to leave at 16.37 hours,

Departure of Envoy Kiewitz, who was scheduled to leave at 12.57 hours is stopped at the last minute.Is not supposed to leave until May 9th.

In the evening, I arrange the different telegrams with him.

May 9 th :
Führer decides to fall in on May 10 th for sure.Departure with Führer train at 17.00 hours.from Finkenkrug.

After report Joschonnek that weather situation will be favourable on the 10 th, the code word Danzig is given at 21.00 hours.

The same to Commander=in=Chief of the Air Force.

H1147-0118

H1147-0119

May 10th:

Morning arrival in Emskirchen still during darkness.
At 0530 hours in the Eagle's nest.

May 11th - 13th:

The operations take a course favorable beyond expectation. The Dutch offer desperate resistance. Bridges at Maastricht, and all bridges north of it, are blown up. Only the railroad bridge at Gemrep falls into our hands undamaged. Fort Eben Emael is taken and the bridges in Mordeyk south of Dortrecht as well as the important ones over the Albert Canal west of Maastricht are taken over by parachutists and glider-borne personnel and are held by them. Airborne operation of the Sponek Division is met by heaviest resistance and is badly mauled. However, the different units hold out. On the M., the junction of the 9th armored division with them is effected. The citadel of Luettich is being broken into.

May 14th:

Order number 11 issued, which orders the concentration of all armored and mechanized units in front of the 4th army.
Holland capitulates.

May 16th:

Fuehrer insists very much on transfer of all armored and mechanized units from Army Group B to A, and on speediest bringing up of strong reserves behind the 4th and 12th army. OKH gives orders to pull these units out from B and to add them via F.....
to the fifteenth corps as new Armored Group Hoeppner. According to report Reichau, there are indications that the enemy is giving up the Dyle Prosition or its Southern part, at least. Therefore, Army High Command receives the option to carry out the junction of Armored Group Hoeponer also in front, of Wanner, which the enemy seems to be evacuating.
Engel reports after visit at 4th army that that army has reached the French-Belgian border near Beauchmont, after a heavy tank battle.

1600-1830 hours: Field Marshal Goering with the Fuehrer, talk with Jeschonnek about forthcoming tasks of the Air Force and intentions concerning Navik, utilizing the new airdrome near ...

May 17th:

May 18th:

Day of great tension. The commanders-in-chief of the Army has not carried out the intention of building up, as quickly as possible, a new flanking position to the South. Instead of turning march to the west. For this reason the 10th Armored Division and the 2nd and 29th Motorized Divisions are still entrenched in defansiue flanking positions.
The commandes-in-chief of the Army and General Holdes are called immediately and ordered peremotorily to adopt, the necessary measures immediately. (see note in the files)
Chief of the Armed Forces High Command is Flying immediately by plane to General Rundstedt at Bastogne.

I further give an order supplementing the previons directive. It veersthe 1st Mountain Division and the rear echelons of the 4th Army, to the South and South-West for an attack.

19th May:
20th May:

Break-through becomes more and more clearly outlined. True, Army Group "B", respectively Chief are very vexed because their Armored Corps was taken away from them, but it was the right thing to do. On the 20th, we already have all armored and mechanized divisions, exept the 9th one, in the middle of the break-through wedge. While we were still affraid on the 19th that the bulk of the French-English army might have escaped to the South, it becomes increasingly evident on the 20th that more than 20 divisions are still north of the Somme.

H1147-0120

H1147-0121

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(cont.)

Now everything depends on sealing off the abbeville gap and the Army Corps Kleist reaches it in the evening of the 28th. In the forenoon of the 20th, at the Army High Command conference, the FUEHRER declares the new directive for continuation of operations against the French Army.

I. Anihilation of the enemy north of the Somme and gaining of the sea coast.
2. Sudden thrust forward between Oise and sea, until SEINE river is reached.
3. Pricipal Attack on both sides of REIMS in SOUTH-WESTERLY direction, accompanied on the right flank east of PARIS by Reavy forces.
4. For secondary reasons penetration of the Maginot line by lighter forces between St. Avold and Sarreguemines indirection of Nancy-Luneville.

General von STUELPNAGEL is ordered, not to follow up anymore former intention, to attack the PLATEAU OF LANGRES with 20 Italien Divisions crossing the UPPER RHINE. The Italiens rather should at tack the French Alpine Front and pin down French forces on the Upper Rhine. This they can prepare already now, without having commenced hostilities.

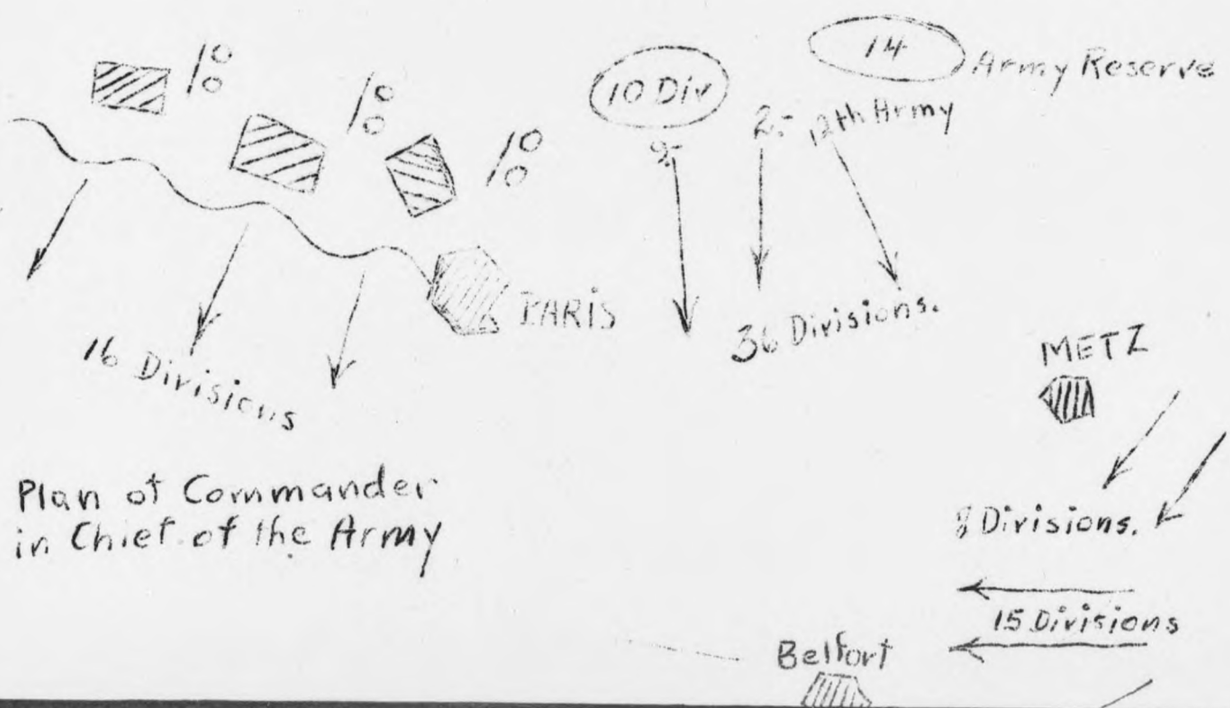
FUEHRER is besides himself with joy. Talkes in words offhighest appreciation of the German Army and its leadership. Is working on the Peace treaty, which shall express the tenor only: Return of territory sobbed over the past 400 years from the German people, and of other values.

First negotations in the forrest of Compiegne like in 1918.

Britishers can get a separate peace any time after restitution of the colonies.

A special memorandum of the Chief of the Armed Forces High Command containing the emotion - chocked words of the FUEHRER when receiving the telephone report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army about the capture of Abbeville, is in the files.

21 May: Commander in Chief of the Army together with Halder reports at 09.45 about situationsand later intentions. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army wants to operate by-passing Paris on the West with the entire Armored and mechanized units under Reichman's Command, and inaddition to this to attack with he wants to attack the Upper Rhine with 18 divisions. This would change the intentions of the Fuehrer, expressed by him on the 20th . FUEHRER declares his agreement for the time being.



Plan of Commander in Chief of the Army

In the afternoon the FUEHRER explaines to Chief of the Armed Forces High Commadn and to me, that he had changed his mind. He believes, that it is wrong to employ all Armed and Mechanized Divisions West of Paris, that it would be better to direct the main thrast, also with the balk of Armored forces, to by-pass Paris in the east, (Transmitted by me to Greifenberg in the evening).

Report of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy to Fuehrer at 1200hours. In the afternoon Field Marshal and Jeschonnek.

The Fuehrer is a little nervous in the evening about the fact, that Infantry Divisons are not pushed forward fast enough. Possibly they are being held back in order to obtain improvements of position of the VIth and VIIthe Corps. If possible, one must employ transport groups.

Fuehrer stays in map room until 0130 hours.
22.May: Chief of the Armed Forces High Commadd decides after that to fly to Army Group A in Charleville early on the 22nd. Brings back a report much more pleasant than the situation map indicates. It becomes apparent that Headquarters of 4th Armym has ordered General Kluge to commit the Ist Army Corps south of the SMBRE, so that it willbe infront rather than in the rear of the French Border fortifications.

The FUEHRER approves at 1300hours directive, submitted by me, concerning sparing of human lives of the 10th Army by disengagement from the Maginot line, cessation of unneccessary attacks, bringing up of all Divisions and mobile CHQ troops to the rear of 4th Army.

Sharp pressure of Army Group B towards the West. The Fuehrer furthermore approves commitment of an airborne Battalion already in readiness and of 2 companies Mountain troops, with short training, in Narvik.

Army High Commad draws a very optimistic picture of the situation at 1700hours and intenden to continue at 1200 hours on left wing West of Arras towards North.

But JESCHONNEK reports at 1900 hours, that French tanks reached point 3 kilometer in front of Arras and were stopped only there by dive bombers, pursuit planes and Anti AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

24.May: The FUEHRER flies together with me and SCHMUNDT to ARMY GROUP A to CHARLEVILLE.

H1147-0122

He is very happy about the measures of the Army Group, which correspond entirely with his ideas. He learns to his surprise that the Army High Command, without informing the Fuehrer and the High Command of the Armed Forces, has subordinated the 4th Army and a number of Divisions to its rear, to Army Group B. Fuehrer is very much displeased and thinks this regulation is a mistake not only in Military respect but also psychologically wrong. Commander-in-Chief of the Army is ordered to report, and shifting of dividisy-line is rescinded. New crisis of confidence, especially since Field Marshal reports earlier that an order of the Army High Command in no way pushes the Army Group B onward, but even invits it to make available reserves that can be spared.

For that reason a new order is issued in the evening
a) not to advance beyond the line Sandez-St.Omer-Graveline towards the East. Besides that each change regarding the 6hain of command among the Armies is subject to approval of the Fuehrer.

The Fuehrer signs Order # 13 regarding continnation of operations.

He prohibits the proposed talk by General von MELSCH in the Foreign Office to foreign journalists about the warsituation, if necessary this shall be done by W PR (Armed Forces Propaganda ?)

Very favorable report of the Commander in Chief of the Air Force and the Commander in Chief of the Army about the situation.

It becomes obvious, that the surrounded enemy is no longer capable of concerted actioh.

Situation in the East becomes threatening because of Russian concentration of forces against Bessarabia.

25. May: In the morning the Commander-in-Chief of the Army arrives and asks permission armored mechanized divisions to push forward from the High terrain Vimi-St.Omer-Graveline towards the West into the level terrain. Fuehrer is against it, leaves decision to Army Group A. They decline for the time being because tank, shall rest a while, to be ready for tasks in the South.

At noon, Commander of 22 Divisions (Parachute Divisions) Count Sponek, reports about his experiences between the Hague and Rotterdam. He had heavy losses, but accomplished the incredible.

Air Force reports great successes near Narvik.

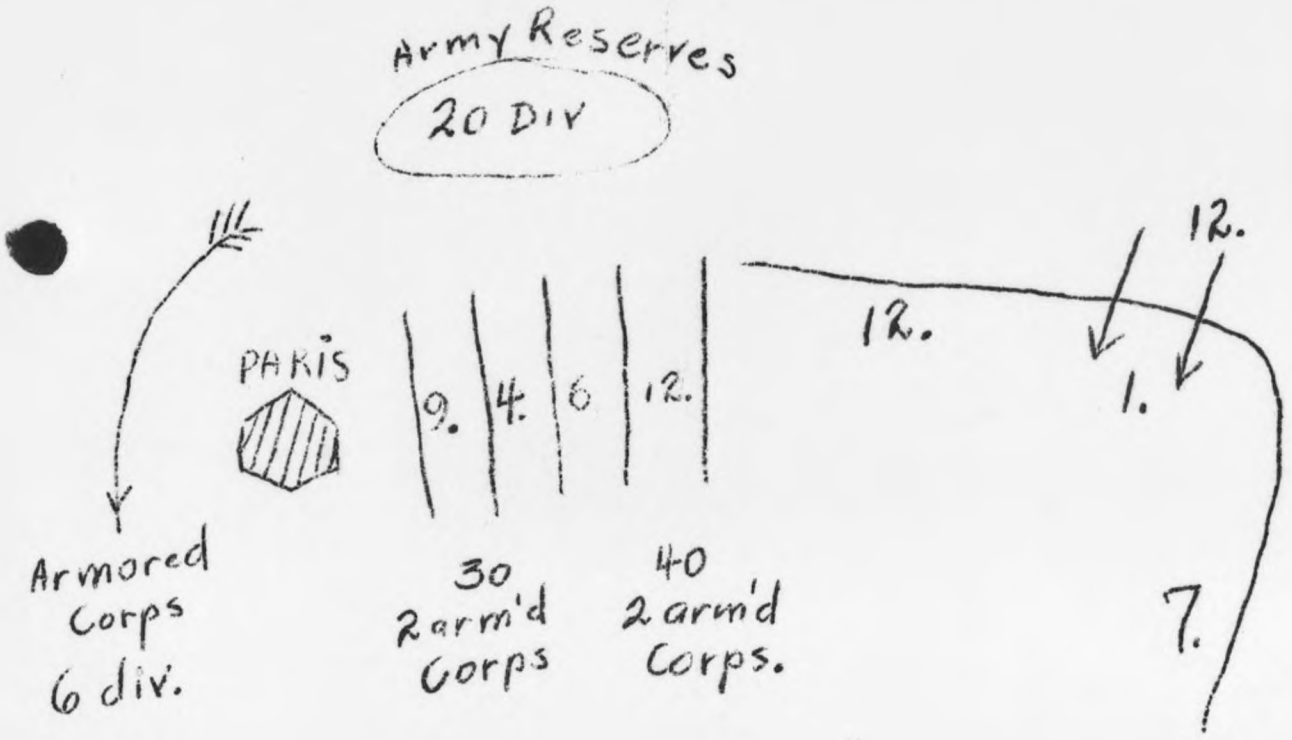
The unlimited expansion plan of the SS causes general apprehension. Lutze protests in a letter to the General (Generaloberst) against mentioning of the Armed-SS (Waffen-SS) in Armed Forces High Command communiques. But this came from the Fuehrer in a proclamation to the troops in the Dutch theater of operations. General Dietl has received parachuted mountain troops in Narvik after a course of training lasting only 10 days, no losses.

26.May: In the morning the Fuehrer sends for Commander-in-Chief of the Army and agrees because 18th and 6th Army advance slowly and because resistance in the South in front of the 2nd Army Corps has stiffened, that tank units and infantry divisions push forward in direction of Towmai, Cassel and Dunkerque from the West, especially because the enemy on their part do not advance against the mountain positions but dig themselves in defensive positions and improve them. In conjanction their with the Commander-in-Chief of the Army reports about his intentions

H1147-0123

for further conduct of the operations (All sketch). Of the 12 Divisions, committed for the first push northwest of Paris, 6 shall join Army Group B (9th and 4th Army). First push possible around 31 May. 2nd push 6 to 8 days later (Main attack A and B), 3rd push at C will be in readiness starting 15 June.

The problem Paris is to be considered, not only from a military, but also from a political point of view.



If Paris is surrendered or if revolutionary features come to the fore, then Paris must be occupied at once. If Paris is defended, we will strongly disengage ourselves for the time being.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1809-PS

November, 23, 1945

I PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33199122 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1809-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/SGT.
33199122.

H1147-0124

1816-PS

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT

OF THE MEETING ON "THE JEWISH QUESTION"

UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF FIELD MARSHALL

GOERING

IN THE REICHS AIR FORCE

(12 November 1938--11 O'clock.)

- -

H1147-0125

1816-PS

Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1147-0126

Stenographic Report on a part of the Conference on the Jewish Question under the presidency of Fieldmarshall Goering at the Reich Ministry for Air on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

Goering: Gentlemen! Today's meeting is of a decisive nature. I have received a letter written on the Fuehrer's orders by the Stabsleiter of the Fuehrer's deputy Borman, requesting that the Jewish question be now, once and for all, coordinated and solved one way or another. And yesterday once again did the Fuehrer request by phone for me to take coordinated action in the matter.

Since the problem is mainly an economic one, it is from the economic angle that it shall have to be tackled. Naturally a number of legal measures shall have to be taken which fall into the sphere of the Minister for Justice and into that of the Minister of the Interior; and certain propaganda measures shall be taken care of by the office of the Minister for Propaganda. The Minister for Finance and the Minister for Economic Affairs shall take care of problems falling into their respective resorts.

In the meeting, in which we first talked about this question and came to the decision to aryanize German economy, to take the Jew out of it, and put him into our debit ledger, was one in which, to our shame, we only made pretty plans, which were executed very slowly. We then had a demonstration, eight here in Berlin, we told the people that something decisive would be done, but again nothing happened. We have had this affair in Paris now, more demonstrations followed and this time something decisive must be done!

Because, Gentlemen, I have enough of these demonstrations! They don't harm the Jew but me, who is the last authority for coordinating the German Economy.

If today, a Jewish shop is destroyed, if goods are thrown into the street, the insurance company will pay for the damages, which the Jew does not even have-; and furthermore goods of the consumer goods belonging to the people, are destroyed. If in the future, demonstrations which are necessary, occur, then, I pray, that they be directed, so as not to hurt us.

Because it's insane, to clean out and burn a Jewish warehouse then have a German insurance company make good the loss. And the goods, which I need desperately, whole bales of clothing and what not, are being burned; and I miss them everywhere.

I may as well burn the raw materiels before they arrive. The people of course, do not understand that; therefore we must make laws which will show the people once and for all, that something is being done.

I should appreciate it very much if for once, our propaganda would make it clear that it is unfortunately not the Jew who has to suffer in all this but the German Insurance Companies.

I am not going to tolerate a situation in which the Insurance Companies are the ones who suffer. Under the authority invested in me, I shall issue a decree, and I am, of course, requesting the support of the competent Government Agencies, so that everything shall be processed through the right channels, and the Insurance Companies will not be the ones who suffer.

It may be, though, that these Insurance Companies may have insurance in Foreign countries- If that is the case, foreign bills of exchange would be available which I would not want to lose. That shall have to be checked. For that reason, I have asked Mr. HILGARD of the Insurance company, to attend, since he is best qualified to tell us to what extent the insurance companies are protected against damage, by having taken out insurance with other companies. I would not want to miss this, under any circumstances.

I should not want to leave any doubt, Gentlemen, as to the aim of today's meeting. We have not come together merely to talk again but to make decisions, and I implore the competent agencies to take all measures for the elimination of the Jew from German economy and to submit them to me, as far as it is necessary.

The fundamental idea in this program of elimination of the Jew from German Economy is first, the Jew being ejected from the Economy transfers his property to the State. He will be compensated

H1147-0127

The compensation is to be listed in the debit ledger and shall bring a certain percentage of interest. The Jew shall have to live out of this interest. It is a foregone conclusion, that this aryanizing, if it is to be done quickly, cannot be made in the Ministry for Economy in Berlin. That way, we would never finish.

On the other hand, it is very necessary to have safety precautions so that the lower echelons, Stapssholser, and Gauleitern- will not do things unreasonably. One must issue correction directives, immediately.

The Aryanizing of all the larger establishments, naturally, is to be my lot,-the Ministry for economy will designate, which and how many there are-; it must not be done by a Statthalter or his lower echelons, since these things reach into the export trade, and cause great problems, which the Statthalter can neither observe, nor solve from his place.

It is my lot, so that the damage will not be greater than the profit, which we are striving for.

It is obvious, Gentlemen, that the Jewish stores are for the people, and not the stores. Therefore, we must begin here, according to the rules previously layed down.

The Minister for Economic Affairs shall announce which stores he'll want to close altogether. These stores are excluded from aryanizing at once. Their stocks are to be made available for sale in other stores; what cannot be sold, shall be processed through the "Winterhilfe" or taken care of otherwise. However, the sales values of these articles shall always be considered, since the State is not to suffer but should profit through this transformation. For the Chain and Department Stores- I speak now only of that, what can be seen, certain categories have to be established, according to the importance of the various branches.

The trustee of the State will estimate the value of the property and decide what amount the Jew shall receive. Naturally, this amount is to be set as low as possible. The representative of the State shall then turn the establishment over to the "ARian" proprietor, that is, the property shall be sold according to its real value.

There begins the difficulties. It is easily understood that strong attempt will be made to get all these stores to Party-members and to let them have some kind of compensations. I have witnessed terrible things in the past; little chauffeurs of Gauleiters have profited so much by these transactions that they have now about half a million. You, Gentlemen, know it. Is that correct?

(Assent)

Of course, things like that are impossible. I shall not hesitate to act ruthlessly in any case where such a trick is played. If the individual involved is prominent, I shall see the Fuehrer within two hours and report to him.

We shall have to insist upon it, that the Arian taking over the establishment is of the branch and knows his job. Generally speaking he is the one who must pay for the store with his own money. In other words, an ordinary business-transaction is to be sought-one merchant selling, the other one buying a business. If there are party members among the contenders, they are to be preferred, that is if they have the same qualifications: first shall come the one who had the most damage, and secondly, selection should be according to length of Party membership.

Of course, there may be exceptions. There are party-members who, as may be proven, lost their business concessions by action of the Schuschnigg or Prague Government, and so went bankrupt. Such a man has naturally first option on a store for sale, and he shall receive help if he does not have the means to help himself. The trustee of the State can justify this help, if he is more business like in the transfer. This party-member should have the chance to buy the store for as cheap a price as possible. In such a case the state will not receive the full price, but only the amount the Jew received. Such a buyer may even receive a loan, besides, so that he will get off to a good start.

H1147-0128

I wish to make it clear that such a proceeding shall only be legal if the Party-member has once owned such a store. For example, a Party-member was the owner of a Stationary store, and Schusdnigg took away the concession to operate it so that the man lost the store and went bankrupt. Now, if a Jewish Stationary store is being aryanized, this party-member should get the store on conditions whixh he'll be able to fulfil. Such a case shall be the only exception though, in all other cases the procedure shall be of a strictly business-like nature whereby the Party-member, like I said before, shall have the preference, if he has the same qualifications as any other candidate, who is not a member of the party.

When selling for the actual value we shall find only about 60 Arians ready to take over 100 Jewish stores. I don't think that we have a German for every Jewish store. You must not forget that the Jew sees his main activity in the field of trade, and that he owns 90% of it. I doubt that we'd have a demand big enough. I even doubt that we'd have enough people, particularly now since everybody has found his field of work.

Therefore, I ask the Minister for Economy to go beyond what we think ought to be done for the sake of the principle, in liquidating the establishments-I ask him to go further, even though there won't be any candidates. That'll be perfectly alright.

The transfer of stores and establishments shall have to be executed by the lower echelons, not through Berlin but through the Gaue and through the Reichstatthalterschaft. Therein shall be the seat of the members of the Board of Trustees, even if it consists of a few people only. The Statthalter and his people cannot do this job; the trustees will have to tackle it. But the Statthalter shall be the authority which supervises, according to the regulations given him, the Trustees, particularly in dealings such as the transfer to Party-members.

Naturally, these establishments cannot disappear all at once but we'll have to start by Monday, in a manner that shall make it obvious that a change has begun to materialize. Besides that, certain stores could be closed which will make things here easier.

Another point! I have noticed that Arians took over a Jewish store and were then so clever to keep the name of the Jewish store as "formerly", or kept it altogether. That must not be; I can no permit it. Because it may happen-what has just happened-stores were looted because their sign-boards bore Jewish names-because they had once been Jewish, but had been "aryanized" a long time ago. Names of former Jewish firms shall have to disappear completely, and the German shall have to come forward with this or his firm's name. I ask you to carry this out quite definitely. That much then regarding aryanizing of stores and wholesale establishments, particularly in regards to sign-boards and of all that is obvious!

Of the consequences resulting from this for the Jew, I shall speak later, because this is connected with other things.

Now for the factories. As for the smaller and medium ones, two things shall have to be made clear.

1) Which factories do I not need at all, which are the ones where productions could be suspended? Could they not be putto another use? If not, the factories will be razed immediately.
2) In case the factory should be needed, it will be turned over to Arians in the same manner as the Stores. All these measures have to be taken quickly, since Arian employees are concerned everywhere. I'd like to say right now that Arian employees shall have to be given employment immediately after the Jewish factory is closed. Considering the amount of labor we need these days, it should be a trifle to keep these people, even in their own branches.
As I have just said; if the factory is necessary, it will be aryanized. If there is no need for it, it being abandoned shall be part of the procedure of transforming establishments not essential, for our national

welfare into one that is essential for it,-a procedure that shall take place within the next few weeks. For it, I shall still need very much space and very many factories.

If such a factory is to be transformed or razed, the first thing to be done is check the equipment. The questions arising will be: Where can this equipment be used? Could it be used after the place is transformed? Where else might it be needed badly? Where could the machinery be set up again? It follows that aryanizing factories will be an even more difficult task than the aryanizing of stores.

Take now the larger factories which are run solely by a Jewish owner, without control by a Board of Directors; or take corporations where the Jew might be in the Supervisory Council or Board of Directors. There the solution is very simple: the factory can be compensated in the same manner as in the sale of stores and factories; that is, at a rate which we shall determine, and the trustee shall take over the Jew's interest as well as his shares, which he in turn may sell or transfer to the State, which will then dispose of them. So, if I have a big factory, which belonged to a Jew or a Jewish corporation, and the Jew leaves, perhaps with his sons who were employed there, the factory will still continue to operate. Maybe a director will have to be appointed because the Jew has run the factory himself. But otherwise, particularly if the maintenance of the establishment is very essential everything will run smoothly.

Everything is very simple. I now have his shares. I may give them to some Arian or to another group or I may keep them. The State takes them over and offers them at the stock market, if they are acceptable there and if it so desires, or it makes use of them in some other way.

Now, I shall talk of the very big establishments, those in which the Jew is in the Board of Directors, in which he holds shares etc, and so is either the owner or one of the co-owners; in any case in which he is greatly interested. There too, things are comparatively simple; he delivers all of his shares which shall be bought at a price fixed by the trustee. So the Jew gets into the account book. The shares shall be handled like I've just explained. These cases can not be taken care of by the Gaue and Reichsstatthalter, but only by us here on top; because we are the only ones to decide where these factories are to be transferred to, how they may be affiliated with other establishments or to what an extent the State shall keep them or hand them over to another establishment belonging to the State. All this can only be decided here. Of course, will the Gauleiter and Statthalter be to glad to get hold of the shares, and they'll make great promises to beautify our capital cities etc. I know it all! It won't go! We must agree on a clear action that shall be profitable to the Reich.

The same procedure shall be applied where the Jew has a share in, or owns property of German Economy. I am not competent enough to tell off hand in what forms that might be the case, and to what an extent he'll have to lose it. Anyway, the Jew must be evicted pretty fast from German Economy.

Now, the foreign Jews. There we'll have to make distinctions between the Jews who have always been foreigners,-and who shall have to be treated according to the laws we arranged with their respective countries. But regarding those Jews who were Germans, have always lived in Germany and have acquired foreign citizenship during the last year, only because they wanted to play safe I ask you not to give them any consideration. We'll finish with these. Or have you any misgivings? We shall try to induce them through slight and then through stronger pressure and through clever manoevering,-to let themselves be pushed out voluntarily.

Woermann: I'd like the Foreign Office to be included, since a generally valid decision could hardly be made

Goering: We cannot consult you in every case,-but on the whole we will.

H1147-0129

Woermann: Anyway, I'd like to make known the claim of the Foreign Office to participate. One never knows what steps may become necessary.

Goering: Only for important cases! I do not like to take this category under special consideration. I have learned only now to what extent that has been done, particularly in Austria and Checkoslovakia. If somebody was a Check in Sudetenland, we do not have to consider him at all, and the Foreign Office doesn't have to be consulted because that person now belongs to us. And in Austria and also in Sudetenland, too many become all of a sudden Englishmen or Americans or what not -and generally speaking we cannot consider that a great deal.

(PART II IS MISSING)

(Part III)

Funk: That is quite a decisive question for us: should the Jewish stores be re-opened?

Goebbels: If they will be re-opened is another question. The question is will they be restored? I have set the dead line for Monday,

Goering: You don't have to ask whether they'll be reopened. That is up to us to decide.

Goebbels : Number 2. In almost all German cities synagogues are burned. Now, various possibilities exist to utilize the space where the synagogues stood. Some cities want to build parks in their place, others want to put up new buildings.

Goering : How many synagogues were actually burned?

Heydrich: Altogether there are 101 synagogues destroyed by fire, 76 synagogues demolished, and 7,500 stores ruined in the Reich.

Goering : What do you mean "destroyed by fire"

Heydrich: Partly, they are razed, and partly gutted.

Goebbels: I am of the opinion that this is our chance to dissolve the synagogues. All those not completely intact, shall be razed by the Jews. The Jews shall pay for it. There in Berlin, the Jews are ready to do that. The synagogues which burned in Berlin are being levelled by the Jews themselves. We shall build parking lots in their places or new buildings. That ought to be the criterion for the whole country, the Jews shall have to remove the damaged or burned synagogues, and shall have to provide us with ready free-space.

Number 3:-I deem it necessary to issue a decree forbidding the Jews to enter German Theaters, movie houses and circuses. I have already issued such a decree under the authority of the law of the chamber for culture. Considering the present situation of the theaters, I believe we can afford that. Our theaters are over crowded, we have hardly any room. I am of the opinion that it is n not possible to have Jews sitting next to Germans in Varietees, Movies and Theaters. One might consider, later on, to let the Jews have one or two movie-houses here in Berlin, where they may see Jewish movies. But in German theaters they have no business anymore.

Furthermore, I advocate that the Jews be eliminated from all positions in public life in which they may prove to be provocative. It is still possible today that a Jew shares a compartment in a

sleeping car with a German. Therefore, we need a decree by the Reich Ministry for Communications stating that separate compartments for Jews shall be available; in case where compartments are filled up, Jews cannot claim a seat; They shall be given a separate compartment only after all Germans have secured seats. They shall not mix with Germans, and if there is no more room, they shall have to stand in the corridor.

Goering: In that case, I think it would make more sense to give them separate compartments.

Goebbels: Not if the train is overcrowded!

Goering: Just a moment. There'll be only one Jewish coach. If that is filled up, the other Jews will have to stay at home.

Goebbels: Suppose, though, there won't be many Jews going on the express train to Munich, suppose there would be two Jews in the train and the other compartments would be overcrowded. These two Jews would then have a compartment all themselves. Therefore, Jews may claim a seat only after all Germans have secured a seat.

Goering: I'd give the Jews one coach or one compartment. And should a case like you mention arise and the train be overcrowded, believe me, we won't need a law. We'll kick him out and he'll have to sit all alone in the toilet all the way!?

Goebbels: I don't agree. I don't believe in this. There ought to be a law. Furthermore, there ought to be a decree barring Jews from German beaches and resorts. Last summer----

Goering: Particularly here in the Admiralspalast very disgusting things have happened lately.

Goebbels: Also at the Wannsee-beach. A law which definitely forbids the Jews to visit German resorts!

Goering: We could give them their own.

Goebbels: It would have to be considered whether we'd give them their own or whether we should turn a few German resorts over to them, but not the finest and best, so we cannot say the Jews go there for recreation.

It'll also have to be considered if it might not become necessary to forbid the Jews to enter the German forest. In the Grunewald, whole herds of them are running around. It is a constant provocation and we are having incidents all the time. The behavior of the Jews is so inciting and provocative that brawls are a daily routine.

Goering: We shall give the Jews a certain part of the forest, and the Alpers shall take care of it that various animals that look damned much like Jews,- the Elk has such a crooked nose,-get their also and become acclimated.

Goebbels: I think this behavior is provocative. Furthermore, Jews should not be allowed to sit around in German parks. I am thinking of the whispering campaign on the part of Jewish women in the public gardens at Fehrbelliner Platz. They go and sit with German mothers and their children and begin to gossip and incite.

Goebbels: I see in this a particularly grave danger. I think it is imperative to give the Jews certain public parks, not the best ones- and tell them: "You may sit on these benches:" these benches shall be marked "For Jews only". Besides that they have no business in German parks. Furthermore, Jewish children are still allowed

H1147-0131

in German schools. That's impossible. It is out of the question that any boy should sit beside a Jewish boy in a German Gynnasium and receive lessons in German history. Jews ought to be eliminated completely from German schools; they may take care of their own education in their own communities.

Goering: I suggest that Mr. Hilgard from the Insurance Co. be called in; he is waiting outside. As soon as He'll be finished with his report, he may go, and we can continue to talk. At the time Gustloff died, a compensation for the damage Germany had suffered, was prepared. But I believe that at present we should not work it through rained taxes but with a contribution paid only once. That serves my purpose, better.

(Hilgard appears)

Mr. Hilgard: The following is our case. Because of the justified anger of the people against the Jew, the Reich has suffered a certain amount of damage. Windows were broken, goods were damaged and people hurt, synagogues burned etc. I suppose that the Jews, many of them are also insured against damage committed by public disorder etc.

(Hilgard:- "Yes"

If that is so, the following situation arises; the people, in their justified anger, meant to harm the Jew; but it is the German insurance companies that will compensate the Jew for damage. This situation is simple enough; I'd only have to issue a decree to that effect that damage, resulting from these risks, shall not have to be paid by the insurance companies. But the question that interests me primarily, and because of which I have asked you to come here, is this one; in case of reinsurance policies in foreign countries, I should not like to lose these, and that is why I'd like to discuss with you ways and means by which profit from reinsurance, possibly in foreign currency will go to the German economy, instead of the Jew. I'd like to hear from you, and that is the first question I want to ask: In your opinion, are the Jews insured against such damage to a large extent?

Hilgard: Permit me to answer right away. We are concerned with three kinds of insurances. Not with the insurance against damage resulting from revolt or from risks. But with the ordinary fire-insurance, the ordinary glass-insurance, and the ordinary insurance against theft. The people, because of their contracts, who have a right to claim compensation are partly Jews, partly Arians. As for the fire-insurance they are practically all Jewish, I suppose. As for the department-stores, the victim is identical with the Jew, the owner. That applies more to the synagogues, except for neighbors to whose places the fire may have spread. Although the damage is done to the latter's property seems to be rather slight, according to the inquiries I made late last night.

As for the glass-insurance which plays a very important part in this, the situation is completely different. The majority of the victims mostly the owners of the buildings are Arians., the Jew has usually rented the store, a procedure which you may observe all over, for example on Kairfuerstendamin.

Goering: That is what we've said.

Goebbels: In these cases, the Jew will have to pay.

Goering: It doesn't make sense, we have no raw-materials. It is all glass imported from foreign countries and has to be paid for in foreign currency! One could go nuts.

Hilgard: May I draw your attention to the following facts; the glass for the shop-windows is not being manufactured by the Bohemian, but by the Belgian glass industry. In my estimation, the approximate money-value to which these damages amount is 6,000,000- that includes the broken glass, glass which we shall have to replace, mainly to Arians because they have the insurance policies.

H1147-0132

Of course I have to reserve final judgement in all this, Your Excellency, because I have had only one day to make my inquiries. Even counting on about half of the 6,000,000 being spent in transacting the business-specialists from the Industry itself are more confident in this matter than I am, we might well have to import glass for approximately 3,000,000. Incidentally, the amount of the damage equals about half of a whole year's production of the Belgian glass industry. We believe that half a year will be necessary for the manufacturers to deliver the glass.

Goering: The people will have to be enlightened on this.

Goebbels: We cannot do this right now.

Goering: This cannot continue! We won't be able to last with all this. Impossible! Go on then! You suggest that the Arian is the one who suffers the damage; is that right?

Hilgard: Yes, to a large extent, as far as the glass-insurance goes.

Goering: Which would have to replace the glass.

Hilgard: Yes. Of course there are cases in which the Arian, the owner of the store is identical with the owner of the building. That is so with all department stores. In the case of the department store Israel, the owner is the Jew.

Goering: And now the third category.

Hilgard: Under this fall the victims of thievery.

Goering: I have to ask you a question. When all kinds of goods were taken from the stores and burned in the streets, would that also be thievery?

Hilgard: I don't think so.

Goering: Could that be termed as "Riot"?

Hilgard: That is just the question which we are unable to decide at this moment. Is it ordinary theft if entry into a dwelling or a container of any kind is forced and something is taken away?

Goering: That is a case of "Riot".

Hilgard: Riot does not mean much since we have very little insurance against damage caused by riots, these were discarded by us long ago.

Goering: But this here is "Rioting ". That is the legal term. There was no theft, and no individual broke into any place. But a mob rushes in and knocks everything to pieces., or "Public Disturbances"

Hilgard: Public disturbance. It is no riot.

Goering: Are they insured against damages caused by public disturbances?

Hilgard: No, no more. May I show this by an example. The most remarkable of these cases is the case MARGRAF Under Den Linden. The Jewelry store of MARGRAF, is insured with us through a so-called combined policy. That covers practically any damage that may occur. This damage was reported to us as amounting to 1,700,000 because the store was completely stripped.

Goering: Daluegue and Heydrich, you'll have to get me this jewelry through raids, staged on a tremendous scale!

H1147-0133

Saligue: The order has already been given. The people are being controlled all the time. According to reports, 150 were arrested by yesterday afternoon.

Goering: These things will otherwise be hidden. If somebody comes to a store with jewels and claims that he has bought them, they'll be confiscated at once. He has stolen them or traded them in alright.

Heydrich: Besides that, looting was going on in the Reich in more than 800 cases, contrary to what we supposed. ; but we have already several hundred people who were plundering, and we are trying to get the loot back.

Goering: And the jewels?

Heydrich: That is very difficult to say. They were partly thrown into the street and picked up there. Similar things happened with furiers, for example in Friedrichstrasse, district C, There the crowd was naturally rushing to pick up minks, skunks etc. It'll be very difficult to recover that. Even children have filled their pockets, just for fun. It is suggested that the Hitler-Youth is not to be employed and to participate in such actions without the Party's consent. Such things are very easily destroyed.

Daluegue: The Party should issue an order to the effect that the police will immediately recieve a report in case the neighbor's wif everybody knows his neighbor, has a fur coat altered or in case somebody appears wearing new rings or bracelets. We'd like the Party to support us here.

Hilgard: These damages are not covered by the policy, I believe. May I say a word in general about our liabilities and a "Fotidum" of the Versicherungswirkschaft report. We'd like to make it our point, Mr. General Field Marshall, that we shall not be hindered in fulfilling the obligations for which our contracts call.

Goering: But I have to. That is important for me.

Hilgard: If I may give reasons for this request, I'd like to say that it simply has to do with the fact that we carry out, to a large extent, quite a number of international transactions. We have a very good international basis for our business-transactions, and in the interest of the equilibrium of the Foreign exchange in Germany, we have to make sure that the confidance in the German Insurance shall not be ruined. If we now refuse to honor clear-cut obligations, imposed upon us through lawful contract, it would be a black spot on the shield of honor of the German Insurance.

Goering: It wouldn't the minute I issue a decree, a law sanctioned by the State.

Hilgard: I was leading up to that.

Heydrich: The insurance may be granted, but as soon as it is to be paid, it'll be confiscated. That way we'll have saved face.

Hilgard: I am inclined to agree with what General Heydrich has just said. First of all, use the mechanism of the insurance company to check on the damage, to regulate it and even pay, but give the insurance company the change to:

Goering: One moment! You'll have to pay in any case because it is th Germans who suffered the damage. But there'll be a lawful order forbidding you to make any direct payments to the Jews. You shall

H1147-0134

also have to make payment for the damage the Jews have suffered, but not to the Jews but to the Minister of Finance.
(Hilgard: Aha!)
What he does with the money is his business.

H1147-0135

Schmer: Your Excellency, I should like to make a proposal. A Cert in rate should be fixed, say 15% or maybe a little higher, of all the registered wealth, I understand one billion is to be confiscated so that all Jews shall pay equally, and from the money raised this way, the insurance companies shall be refunded.

Goering: No. I don't even dream of refunding the insurance companies the money. The companies are liable. No, the money belongs to the State. That's quite clear. That would indeed be a present for the insurance companies. You make a wonderful Petidum there. You'll fulfill your obligations, you may count on that.

Kerl: It seems that in one respect, we'll have to arrange this somewhat differently. As far as the glass-insurance goes, the fact of the matter is that the owners of the buildings will definitely have to be paid for the damage, as stipulated. The majority of these companies, with the exception of one Joint Stock Company in Cologne, are all very smallReciprocity-companies(Gegenseitsvereine). They won't be able to make up for the damage. We'll have to find out how far they are covered by re-insurance which I cannot tell at the moment.

Hilgard: In this connection, the re-insurance plays a relatively small role, except for the large fire-insurance policies taken out by department stores. There is no re-insurance in the glass insurances, for the simple reason that, under normal conditions glass insurance is one of our best branches in the insurance business; and therefore does not need re-insurance. I have to add, though, that the amount of this damage is approximately twice as high as the amount of damage for an average year. It makes all our calculations wrong and completely wipes out our chance for profit.(Interrupted by Kerl)

No, Sir, that is the way it is. The whole premium of the German glass insurance amounts to 14,000,000. if I am not wrong. Under normal conditions it amounted to 4 or 5 million. The glass insurance is our greatest asset. So far, the greates profits were made in it. But now, the amount of this damage is alone twice as high as the amount for one ordinary year. With the various special glass-insurances, it altogether different.

Goering: One moment! 4 to 5 millions normally. Twice as much would be about 10 million. You suggested 14 million. There are still 4 million left.

Hilgard: We'll also have to pay for the expenses. No, it is a very great catastrophe for us. Let me point out that the damage in the whole of Germany, in my estimation, shall amount to approximately 25 million mark. I wanted to be careful.

Heydrich: We estimate that the damage to property, to furniture and to consumer-goods amounts to several hundred million; although that includes the damage the Reich shall suffer from loss of taxes. sales taxes, taxes on property and on income. I assume that the Minister for Finance too , has been informed on all this.

V. Krosigk: I have no idea about the extent.

Heydrich: 7,500 destroyed stores in the Reich.

Daluege: One more question ought to be cleared up. Most of the goods in the stores were not the property of the owner but were kept on the books of other firms, which had delivered them. Then there are the unpaid for deliveries by other firms, which definitely are not all Jewish but Arian, those goods that were delibered on the basis of commission.

Hilgard: We'll have to pay for them, too.

Goering: I wished you had killed 200 Jews, and not destroyed such values.

Heydrich: There were 35 killed.

Kerl: I think we could do the following: Jews we don't pay anyhow. As for Arians, payment shall have to be made; the insurance company may contact us through the "Reichsgruppe" and we shall investigate each case. I am thinking of the small Reciprocity-Companies; it should be easy to find out whether they are capable of paying or not. In their cases, the amounts involved are not too large. We may find an arrangement for this later on; I am thinking of one in which the insurance companies arrange for recompensation exclusively to Arian, and once they know the results of their inquiries, contact us. We shall then find a way out for these small companies. Of course only in cases where it is absolutely necessary.

Funk: That is not necessary. I'd like to refer to what I've said before about the decree. That seems to be the easiest solution.

Goering: We cannot do that. These people make a point of their ability to pay.

Funk: If the Jews pay for it, the insurance companies don't have to pay.

Goering: Right, well, Gentlemen, this is all very clear. We'll stick to it. At this moment every insurance company, except Mr. Hilgard who is here, counts on having to pay for the damage. They want to pay too, and I understand this very well. They'll have to want that, so they cannot be reproached for not being secure enough to pay. The glass insurance, and a point was made of that, has brought the highest profits so far. That means they'd have enough surplus money, and if they haven't divided it all up in dividends, they'll have savings enough for the compensation. Such an insurance company will have to be in a position to pay for a damage of 10, 12, 15 million, that is three times the amount paid in the normal year. If they are unable to do that, then we'll have to wonder whether we should let small companies live at all. It would be insane to keep insurnace companies which would be unable to pay for such a damage. To permit an insurance company like that to exist would simply mean to cheat the people. I suggest now the following. The damage shall be determined in each case. And for the time being, the insurance companies shall have to honor their contracts in every respect and shall have to pay.

(No. 4 is missing)

H1147-0136

PART V

Goering: Now for the damage the Jew has had. At Margrafs', the jewels disappeared, etc. Well, they are gone, and he won't get them refunded. He is the one who has to suffer the damage. As far as the jewels may be returned again by the police, they belong to the State. Now for the consumer foods which were thrown into the street, stolen or burned. There too, the Jew will be the one who has the damage.

As for the goods that were kept on the basis of commissions, the Jew shall have to make good for the damage.

Goebbels: That doesn't have to be put in the decree, though. This decree is quite sufficient the way it is.

Hilgard: I wonder to what an extent insurance companies in foreign countries might be involved in this.

Goering: Well, they'll have to pay. And we'll confiscate that.

Hilgard: As for this merchandise sold on the basis of commissions, I can imagine that the American supplier of fur coats, shipping them from England or from America would in many cases insure it with English or American insurance companies!

Goering: Then they'll pay him for the damage. The question merely is the following: do you think there are re-insurances for all this damage in foreign countries?

Hilgard: Very few, amounting to very little.

Goering: Of course, the Aryan cannot report any damage because he hasn't had any. The Jew will make good.

The Jew shall have to report the damage. He'll get the refund from the insurance company but the refund will be confiscated. If it's all said and done, there will remain some profit for the insurance companies since they can't have to make good for all the damage. Mr. Hilgard, you may enjoy yourself.

Hilgard: I have no reason for that - The fact that we won't have to pay for all the damage is called profit!

Goering: Just a moment! If you are compelled under the law to pay 5 million and all of a suddon there appears an angel in my somewhat corpulent form before you, and tells you: you may keep 1 million - why, cannot that be called making a profit? I should actually split with you, or whatever you'd call it. I can see it, looking at you. Your whole body grins. You made a big profit.

(Remark: Let's initiate a tax for damages, resulting from public disturbance, to be paid by the insurance companies)

Hilgard: For me it goes without saying that the honorable German merchant cannot be the one who suffers. I have discussed this matter with the enterprises and I have spoken for it that the Aryan must not be the one who has the damage. But it is decidedly he who has it, because all the insurance companies, not one insurance company, are the ones that shall have to pay higher rates and at the same time shall receive lower dividends. Therefore, all the insurance companies are the losers. That is so, and that'll remain so, and nobody can tell me differently.

Goering: Then why don't you take care of it that a few windows less are being smashed! You belong to the people too! Send your representatives out. Let them instruct the people. If there should be any more questions speak to Mr. Lange.

(Reichsgruppenleiter Hilgard leaves the meeting)

Gentlemen, let us continue.

H1147-0137

Woermann: I think that the foreign Jews are left out completely in Article 1. They are covered only by Article 2. But they should also be taken care of in Article 1. Otherwise they can be dealt with only if they are insured, and not if they are not insured.

Goering: Well, they'll have to insure themselves - or what else do you mean?

Woermann: As for insurances, the foreign Jews are, to my understanding, mentioned only in Articles 2 and 3, and not in Article 1. If I remember correctly, you were going to say in Article 1: "Jews inside the country". Well, we'll have plenty of complaints then.

Goering: Pardon me. According to Article 2, they'll receive their compensation.

(Woermann: If they are insured!)

The number of those who are not insured is negligible.

Heydrich: I'd like to say one more thing of primary importance. In the decree we should not mention the confiscation. We can do that easily.

Goering: No, you cannot do that tacitly. A clear legal procedure will have to be employed there. But that is not what Mr Woermann means, he is talking about these foreign Jews who are not insured. As far as they are insured, they are covered. This here concerns those who are not insured. That may be the case here and there.

Woermann: We shall then have plenty of complaints.

Goering: I'd like to avoid paying too much attention to the foreign Jews.

Woermann: But if Article 2 contains that provision, Article 1 may as well have it. The first draft by the Minister for Justice covered it all very nicely.

Guertner: Now, if I don't misunderstand, Mr Woermann, he is primarily concerned with the obligation for restoration which shall be valid generally while only Jews who have German citizenship are mentioned regarding the insurances.

I'd like to know whether there are any objections against compelling also the foreign Jews to restore the damage, and to inform him that he shall not be paid the money from the insurance.

Goering: He is quite able to do that.

Woermann: Even if he is not insured?

Guertner: Oh-!

Goering: There should hardly be such instances. Let's take a chance on it.

Stuckart: If he is not insured, he'll have to have the damage restored anyway. How can he then make claims against anybody?

Goering: He cannot.

Woermann: He can file claims against the State.

Stuckart: According to which law? Damage caused by riots? We won't recognize riots.

Goering: Perfectly right.

Woermann: Generally speaking, may I say: regarding foreign Jews, the reservation that the contract is to be taken into consideration was made only for the organization. That is valid for all branches which we have discussed today, and also for the expropriation.

H1147-0138

Goering: Like the Fuehrer says, we'll have to find a way to talk this over with the countries which also do something against their Jews. That every dirty Polish Jew has a legal position here and we have to stand him, - that ought to cease. The Fuehrer was not very happy about the agreement that was made with the Poles. He thinks we should take a few chances and just tell the Poles; all right, we are not going to do that; let's talk over what we may be able to accomplish together; you are doing something against your own Jews in Poland; but the minute the Itzig has left Poland, he should suddenly be treated like a Pole! I'd like to disregard these stories from foreign countries a little.

Woermann: It ought to be considered whether or not, the U S might take measures against German property. This question cannot be handled equally for all countries. I have to make a formal and general reservation.

Goering: I have always said and I'd like to repeat it that our steamship companies and German companies in general should finally catch on and liquidate their investments in the U S, sell them, etc. That country of scoundrels does not do business with us according to any legal rules. Once before they stole everything from us, that is why I don't understand how we could do it again, just for some temporary profit. It is dangerous. You can do it with a regular country but not with one that cares for the Right as little as the U S. The other day I had the American ambassador with me, we talked about the zeppelin and I told him: "We don't need any helium, I fly without helium but the prerequisite will have to be that this ship will be flying to civilized countries where the Right prevails. It goes without saying that one cannot fly to such gangster-states" He had a rather silly look on his face. One ought to tell these Americans. But you are right, Mr Woermann, it ought to be considered.

Woermann: In other words, the foreign office is granted the right to be consulted.

Goering: Granted, but I'd like to avoid mentioning the foreign Jews as long as we can help it. We'd rather have the foreign office take part in those cases where that question becomes acute, so that some compromise can be reached.

Woermann: Generally, and in particular cases.

Funk: The decisive question is: Are the Jewish stores to be reopened or not?

Goering: That depends on how big a turnover these Jewish stores have. If it is big, it is an indication that the German people are compelled to buy there, in spite of its being a Jewish store, because a need exists. If we'd close all Jewish stores which are not open right now, altogether before Christmass, we'd be in a nice mess.

Fisdiboeck: Your Excellency, in this matter we have already a very complete plan for Austria. There are 12,000 Jewish artisan and 5,000 Jewish retail shops in Vienna. Before the National Revolution, we had already a definite plan for tradesmen, regarding this total of 17,000 stores. Of the shops of the 12,000 artisans, about 10,000 were to be closed definitely and 2,000 were to be kept open. 4,000 of the 5,000 retail stores should be closed and 1,000 should be kept open, that is, were to be aryanized. According to this plan, between 3,000 and 3,500 of the total of 17,000 stores would be kept open, all others closed. This was decided following investigations in every single branch and according to local needs, in agreement with all competent authorities, and is ready for publication as soon as we shall receive the law which we requested in September; this law shall empower us to withdraw licenses from artisans, quite independently from the Jewish question.

Goering: I shall have this decree issued today.

Fisdiboack: It was granted us in connection with the economic plan for Austria. I believe the only reason why it was not yet published was that negotiations between the Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs and the National Food Corporation were going on. A basic agreement had already been reached. We'll be able to close these 10,000 stores as a matter of mere routine as soon as the decree will be issued. As for the actual execution

of the matter, somebody will have to take care of the merchandise in these stores. Until last week we had intended to more or less leave it up to the Jews themselves to liquidate the warehouses. We cannot do that anymore. We intend to create a central agency which shall take care of the merchandise to be used. Generally, the best procedure might be to turn the merchandise over to the particular branch which in turn shall divide it up among the Aryan stores. These, in turn, shall re-sell it on the basis of commissions or for a fixed price.

If this is carried out as planned, it'll concern only the approximately 3,000 remaining stores which shall be aryanized, according to the investigations made in the various branches. Actual buyers for about half of these stores are waiting: their contracts have been checked and are ready to be approved. If many of these cases were not approved sooner, it is only because the decision on the planning had not yet been made. As for the remaining 15,000 stores, negotiations have also gone rather far in many cases. We think that a dead line should be set, say until the end of the year. If, by the end of the year, definite buyers for the stores designated for aryans, cannot be found, it'll have to be examined once more whether the stores should not be liquidated. In most cases that will be possible; an artisan's shop is of a rather individual character. As for retail stores, it would never be urgent enough, so as to say that the economic worth was too big. The very few stores which would still remain and found to be necessary but for which no buyer was available, could be taken over by trustees. This way, I believe that fewer than 100 stores would be left, and by the end of the year we would have liquidated all the Jewish owned businesses which so far has been obvious as such in the eyes of the public.

Goering: That would be excellent.

Fisdibocck: Out of 17,000 stores 12,000 or 14,000 would be shut down and the remainder aryanized or handed over to the bureau of trustees which is operated by the State.

Goering: I have to say that this proposal is grand. This way, the whole affair would be wound up in Vienna, one of the Jewish capitals, so to speak, by Christmas or by the end of the year.

Funk: We can do the same thing over here. I have prepared a law elaborating that, effective 1 January 1939, Jews shall be prohibited to operate retail stores and wholesale establishments as well as independent artisan shops. They shall be further prohibited from keeping employees or offer any ready products on the market. Wherever a Jewish shop is operated, the police shall shut it down. From 1 January 1939, a Jew can no longer be employed as an enterpriser as stipulated in the law for the Organization of National Labor from 20 January 1934. If a Jew holds a leading position in an establishment without being the enterpriser, his contract may be declared void within 6 weeks by the enterpriser. With the expiration of the contract all claims of the employee, including all claims to maintenance, become obliterated. That is always very disagreeable and a great danger. A Jew cannot be a member of a corporation; Jewish members of corporations shall have to be retired by 31 December 1938. A special authorization is unnecessary. The competent Ministers of the Reich are being authorized to issue the provision necessary for the execution of this law.

Goering: I believe that we can agree with this law.

(Remark: Yes)

Of course there remain a few things to be straightened out even after 1 January. We shall be able to handle them with these general methods which we shall have to employ for handling all other Jewish property. As for the Jewish stores, we may proceed vigorously; we believe that by Christmas enough buyers shall be found to take over the stores which from now on shall be entirely under pressure. Also the merchandise may be taken the way you have proposed it. To me, all this seems to be prepared in an excellent manner.

Funk: In every single store everything is there.

H1147-0140

Schmer: Everything is there, except that we have no control, anymore, over this business with the trustees. I personally am of the opinion that we don't need it at all; so far we have managed quite well with the aryanization. For those few stores that are to be kept open, we shall easily find buyers. All other rooms shall be rented without much ado. There is a great need for this right here in Berlin.

Goering: But my dear friend, that way the Jew will receive the full amount.

Schmer: He will receive the amount that is far below the value, and the aryanizing shall have to be authorized, as before.

Goering: The Jew will receive the amount and won't be put into the account-book.

Schmer: No. We can arrange that later. He cannot swallow the money. The amount is fixed, and under the law the Jew is compelled to report every change in his wealth, so that it can easily be controlled. He won't run away; we'll keep it in the Reich. The only thing you'd have to do is to issue a decree, or to transfer the provisions of Article 7 on to the Ministry for Economic Affairs in order to confiscate the Jewish property. He cannot run away from us.

Goering: Mr Schmer, could not the following be done: Somebody will become aryanized and get 300,000 marks into his hands. He runs into the next best jewelry-store around the corner and buys one piece of jewelry after another, and on the same day disappears across the border.

Schmer: In that case, we'll have to report this change in his property.

Goering: But if he wants to scram'.

Fisdibocck: The O K on the aryanizing is not being given the minute the price for the purchase is being paid. We do that the following way. The aryanizing is being authorized only under the condition that the price for the purchase is to be paid in instalments lasting over a long period of time, in case the buyer is unable to pay; or, in case payment is being made, that the amount is to be put in the bank of a frozen account.

Goering: We could do the same thing here.

Schmer: In the provisions for the execution of the law we may stipulate that from a certain level on, payment shall have to be made in bonds of the Reich or something similar. That would have to be a decree made to the authorities which O K the aryanizing.

Daluegue: The number of Jewish stores is unknown. Until yesterday, 7500 were reported to us and the number does not increase.

Fisdibocck: Because of what has happened the day before yesterday in Vienna, 5000 were shut down there. There were 40,000 altogether.

Schmer: Shall the arrangement made in Austria remain?

Goering: Nothing will be changed there.

Fisdibocck: Everything can be shut down at any time.

Heydrich: I know that a very high limit has been set for registering, 3000 I believe.

Fisdibocck: More than 5000.

Goering: Is that the same in the Reich?

Fisdibocck: Yes, in the Reich too. In this connection, I'd like to make a few more remarks. What we are very much concerned with, is the situation regarding the Jewish apartment houses which contribute a large percentage of Jewish wealth. Surprisingly enough, the Jewish national wealth in Austria is reported to amount of 320 million marks only; the value of the

H1147-0141

apartment houses alone amounts to 500 million. We should appreciate it very much if the regulation which makes it possible to requisition Jewish property would be made to be valid also for the apartment buildings; thus we would be enabled to have these houses administered by a board of trustees and to give the Jews the right to have a claim on the debit ledger of the Reich. That could also be an occasion to cash the contribution which might be deducted this way in advance. The administration of these blocks of apartment buildings wouldn't be a problem at all. The only thing we'd need for it would be managers, and there'd be plenty of them. We'd like to requisition the apartment buildings and also any bonds that way. This question of the bonds has been left open so far. In Austria, a very large part of Jewish wealth, 266 billion Reichsmarks, is invested in bonds of all kinds in shares or simply in bonds bringing a fixed rate of interest. In my opinion, a danger for the market does not exist because the Ministry for Economic Affairs would have control over these bonds. We'll pay by handling out claims, on the debit-ledger of the Reich. Therefore, the finances of the Reich won't be affected; the Minister for Finance shall only pay 3% for the claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich. He in turn receives internal loans, that means saves money. And if the bonds are not being sold, one might keep them 30 years until these claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich shall be expired.

Funk: Why should Jews not be allowed to keep bonds?

Goering: Because that way he would actually be given a share.

Funk: That is entirely new.

Goering: No. I said very clearly before; bonds and shares.

Funk: Shares yes, but not internal loans.

Fisdiboeck: It is certainly better to pay the Jew 3% instead of 4%. We'd have no possibility to control Jewish wealth the minute we'd let him have shares.

Goering: Gentlemen, no arguments. It is out of the question that he'd keep the shares. He'll have to turn them in.

Fisdiboeck: In that case I'd like you to arrange this by calling the shares in so that the stock market won't be ruined. That can very easily be done. They'll be turned in. Administering the shares is also much simpler. The trustee turns the shares over to the depot and receives claims on the debit-ledger of the Reich in their place. With this, the whole affair is settled. The only question is whether you want to recall the shares or not.

Funk: This way, the Reich will become processor of half a billion shares.

Goering: Yes, Yes.

Goebbels: He'll be able to get rid of them according to its needs.

Fisdiboeck: But it is a business based on profits.

v. Krosigk: I am wondering, first whether it will bring us profits. I grant you that, though. But secondly, an entirely new point of view has to be entered here. I can very well see the point in what the Minister, Mr. Fisdiboeck, says. As for the values that otherwise bring fixed rates of interest, it is an entirely new idea to expropriate the Jew also in this, though the intention had been to refrain his status as the owner of the shares.

Fisdiboeck: The reason why this is so very important is that our whole action shall remain without success as long as the Jews shall be in the possession of values, which they may realize quickly and employ for any other undertaking.

Goering: That's it. We want to prevent the Jews from again secretly manipulating against us.

Fisdiboeck: For example, if we don't want the Jews to possess jewelry we can prevent them from having it by allowing them to possess only Internal Loan bonds, that means that they could acquire the jewelry only by paying with bonds.

H1147-0142

Goering: Nobody would pay them their claims on the debit-ledger.

Fisdiboeck: They are not transferable.

Goering: Only if authorized.

Heydrich: Is it not possible to issue an order forbidding the Jew to invest his money in certain values, such as art treasures?

Goering: The arrangement with the registration in the debit-ledger is much simpler. Claims on the debit-ledger are not transferable. He cannot do anything with them, and he cannot do much with those 3½%.

Heydrich: But we'll also have to find an arrangement for confiscation of valuable objects in Jewish possession.

Goering: What he has now in his possession, that'll come.

Schmer: Article 7 of the decree states that the use of Jewish wealth in German economy shall be regulated through the Four Year Plan.

Goering: I think Fisdaboeck's proposal is very good. We should give it the form of a draft now, find the apartment buildings, the shares, etc.

Fisdaboeck: I should also like to have a decision made on the following question. In Austria, individuals, not institutions, owe the Jews 184 billion Reichsmarks. This way the Jews certainly have invested money in a way we don't like. That is money which they have loaned out to other Jews, oftener enought to an Aryan. This way, a dependency of the Aryan artisan from the Jewish creditor is created which we do not want. Now the question arises, and I would answer yes. Should trustees not be created to administer these debts and then pay with claims on the debit-ledger, according to demand coming in. The goal of this procedure would be to make the debtor independent from the Jewish creditor, to insert Aryan trusteeship and pay the Jew, as far as his demands could actually be met. Therefore it does not have to be paid. So we should have to insert trusteeship in this case also, but the difference to that in the case of the bonds would be that we won't simply pay but leave the decision for payment up to the trusteeship.

Funk: If word of this debate should reach the public, we'd have a run on the capital market tomorrow.

Fisdiboeck: That's why we have postponed these ideas all the time. We have examples for it that the Jews have sold, head over heel, bonds of internal loans, shares and everything they had.

Goering: I could stop that with a single decree, ordering the immediate stoppage of traffic of Jewish capital. He is punishable who buys from Jews, and his purchase shall be confiscated. I would not do it any other way.

. . . . . .

(# 6 is missing) ...

H1147-0143

Frick: The Ministry of the Interior shall have to take part in it.

Goering: I have said so before.

(Shout by Goebbels)

---that is a misunderstanding. That is now the committee which is elaborating on nothing but on this problem which is being tackled. How are the shares, how are the claims on the debit-ledger to be handled? Therefore, I shouldn't like to have anybody else in the Committee, in order to keep it as small as possible.

Buerkel: Is the plan for the arianizing to be discussed also?

Goering: Mr. Fischboeck shall bring that up. This place is the crux of the matter. I hope you have listened properly so that you know exactly what is to be valid for the Sudetengau!
Of course,I too am of the opinion that these economic measures ought to be strengthened by a number of Police-action-Propaganda-measures and cultural displays so that everything shall be fixed now and the Jewry will be slapped this week right and left.

Heydrich: In spite of the elimination of the Jew from the economic life, the main probelm, namely to kick the Jew out of Germany, remains. May I make a few proposals to that effect?
Following a suggestion by the Commissioner of the Reich, we have set up a center for the Emigration of Jews in Vienna, and that way we have eliminated 50,000 Jews from Austria while from the Reich only 19,000 Jews were eliminated during the same period of time; we were so successful because of the cooperation on the part of the competent Ministry for Economic Affairs and of the foreign Charitable organizations.

Goering: The main thing is, you cooperated with the local leaders of the "Green Frontier".

Heydrich: That amounted to a very small number, your excellency. Illegall---

Goering: This story has gone through the whole world-press. During the first night the Jews were expulsed into Checkoslovakia. The next morning, the Checks grabbed them and pushed them into Hungary. From Hungary, they were returned to Germany and from there into Checkoslovakia. They travelled around and around that way. They landed finally on an old Barge in the Danube. There they lived, and wherever they tried to go ashore, they were barred.

Heydrich: That was the report. There weren't even 100 Jews.

Goering:For practically two weeks, a number of Jews left every midnight. That was in the Burgenland.

Heydrich: At least 45,000 Jews were made to leave the country by legal measures.

Goering: How was that possible?

Heydrich: Through the Jewish Kulturgemeinde, we extracted a certain amount of money from the rich Jews who wanted to emigrate. By paying this amount, and an additional sum in foreign currency, they made it possible for a number of poor Jews to leave. The problem was not to make the rich Jew leave but to get rid of the Jewish mob.

Goering: But children, did you ever think this through? It doesn't help us to extract hundreds of thousands from the Jewish mob. Have you ever thought of it that this procedure may cost us so much foreign currency that in the end we won't be able to hold out.

Heydrich:Only what the Jew has had in foreign currency.
(Goering---agreed)
This way. May I propose that we set up a similar procedure for the

H1147-0144

Reich, with the cooperation of the competent government agencies, and that we then find a solution for the Reich, based on our experiences, after having corrected the mistakes, the General Field Marshall has so rightly pointed out to us.

(Goering:--agreed)

As another means of getting the Jews out, measures for Emigration ought to be taken in the rest of the Reich for the next 8 to 10 years. The highest number of Jews we can possibly get out during one year is 8-10,000. Therefore, a great number of Jews will remain. Because of the Arianizing and other restrictions Jewry will become unemployed. The remaining Jews gradually become proletarians. Therefore, I shall have to take steps;to isolate the Jew so he won't enter into the German normal routine of life. On the other hand, I shall have to restrict the Jew to a small circle of consumers, but I shall have to permit certain activities within professions; lawyers, doctors, barbers etc. This question shall also have to be examined.

As for the isolation, I'd like to make a few proposals regarding police measures which are important also because of their psychological effect on public opinion. For example, who is Jewish according to the Nurnberg laws, shall have to wear a certain insignia. That is a possibility which shall facilitate many other things. I don't see any danger of excuses, and it shall make our relationship with the foreign Jew easier.

Goering: A uniform!

Heydrich: An insignia. This way we could also put an end to it that the foreign Jews who don't look different from ours, are being molested.

Goering: But, my dear Heydrich, you won't be able to avoid the creation of ghettos on a very large scale, in all the cities. They shall have to be created.

Heydrich: As for the question of ghettos, I'd like to make my position clear right away. From the point of view of the police, I don't think a ghetto in the form of completely segregated districts where only Jews would live, can be put up. We could not control a ghetto where the Jews congregate amidst the whole Jewish people. It would remain the permanent hideout for criminals and also for epidemnics and the like. We don't want to let the Jew live in the same house with the German population; but today the German population, their blocks or houses, force the Jew to behave himself. The control of the Jew through the watchful eye of the whole population is better than having him by the thousands in a district where I cannot properly establish a control over his daily life through uniformed agents.

Goering: We'd only have to forbid long-distance calls.

Heydrich: Still I could not completely stop the Jews from communicating out of their districts.

Goering: And in towns all of their own?

Heydrich: If I could put them into towns entirely their own, yes. But then these towns would be such a heaven for criminals of all sorts that they would be a terrific danger. I'd take different steps. I'd restrict the movement of the Jews and would say; In Munich, the governmental district and the district----

Goering: Wait a minute! I don't care so much for it that the Jews don't appear in spots where I don't want them. My point is this one; if one Jew won't have any more work, he'll have to live modestly. He won't be able to go far on his 3½%, to restaurants, etc. He'll have to work more. That'll bring about a concentration of Jewry which may even facilitate control. You will know that in a particular house only Jews are living. We shall also have concentrated Jewish butchers, barbers, grocers etc. in certain streets. The question is of course whether we want to go on tolerating that.

H1147-0145

1816-PS
H1147-0146

If not, the Jew shall have to buy from the Arian.

Heydrich: No, I'd say that for the necessities in daily life, the German won't serve the Jew anymore.

Goering: One moment. You cannot let him starve. But there'll be the following difficulty. If you say that the Jews will be able to have so and so many retail stores, then they'll again be in business, and they'll continually have to sell for the wholesaler.

Schmer: In a small town that wouldn't work at all.

Goering: It could only be worked out if you'd reserve inadvance whole districts or whole towns for the Jews. Otherwise, you'll have to have only Germans do business, and the Jew shall have to buy from them. You cannot set up a Jewish barbershop. The Jew will have to buy fodd and stockings.

Heydrich: We'll have to decide whether we want that or not.

Goering: I'd like to make a decision on that right now. We cannot make another sub-division here. We cannot argue: so and so many stores will remain for the Jew because then again no control will be possible since these stores in turn would have to work with wholesale stores. I'd say, all stores should be Arian stores, and the Jew may buy there. One may go one step further and say that these and these stores will probably be frequented mostly by Jews. You may set up certain barbershops operated by Jews. You may make concessions in order to channel certain professions into certain streets for certain tasks. But not stores.

Heydrich: What about the ghetto? Would the Jew have to go to an Arian district to buy.

Goering: No. I'd say that enough German storekeepers would love to dwell in the Ghetto if they could do some business there. I wouldn't alter the principle that the Jew shall have no more say in German Economy.

Heydrich: I shouldn't like to comment on that. Now a few things which are important also form a psychological angle.

Goering: Once we'd have a ghetto, we'd find out what stores ought to be in there, and we'd be able to say;you, the Jew so and so, together with so and so, shal take care of the delivery of goods. And a German wholesale-firm will be ordered to deliver the goods for this Jewish store. This store would then not be a retail-shop but a cooperative-store, a cooperative one for Jews.

Heydrich: All these measures will eventually lead to the institution of the ghetto. I'd say one shouldn't want to build a ghetto. But these measures, if carried through as outlined here, shall automatically drive the Jews into a ghetto.

Funk: The Jews will have to move quite close together. What are 3 million? Everyone will have to stand up for the next fellow. The individual alone will starve.

Goering: Now, as to what Minister Goebbels has said before, namely compulsory renting. Now, the Jewish tenants will be together.

Heydrich: As an additional measure, I'd propose to withdraw from the Jews all personal papers such as permits and drivers licenses. No Jew should be allowed to own a car, neither should he be permitted to drive because that way he'd endanger German life. By not being permitted to live in certain districts, he should be furthermore restricted to move about so freely. I'd say the Royal Square in Munich, the Reichsweihestatte, is not to be entered any more within a certain radius by Jews. The same would go for establishments of culture, border fences,military installations. Furthermore, like

Minister Dr. Goebbels has said before, exclusion of the Jews from public theaters, movie houses etc. As for cultural activities, I'd like to say this; cultural activities in holiday resorts may be considered an additional feature, not absolutely necessary for the individual. Many German Volksgenossen are unable to improve their health through a stay at a resort town. I don't see why the Jew should go to these places at all.

Goering: To health spas, no.

Heydrich: Well, then I'd like to propose the same thing for hospitals. A Jew shall not lie in a hospital together with Arian Volkgenossen.

Goering: We'll have to manage that gradually.

Heydrich: The same applies to public conveyances.

Goering: Are there no Jewish Sanatariums and Jewish hospitals? (Remarks--Yes!) We'll have to finagle all this. These things will have to be straightened out one right after another.

Heydrich: I only meant to secure your approval in principle so that we may start out on all this.

Goering: One more question, gentleman: What would you think the situation would be if I'd announce today that Jewry shall have to contribute this 1 billion as a punishment?

Buerckel: The Viennese would agree to this whole-heartedly.

Goebbels: I wonder if the Jews would have a chance to pull out of this, and to put something on the side.

Brinkmann: They'd be subject to punishment.

V. Krosigk: Mr. Fischboeck, one question, Could this authorization be ordered without their closing out their securities?

Funk: They are all registered. They'll also have to register the money.

V. Krosigk: But for the time being they may dispose of it.

Goering: It won't help them to cash them all. They can't get rid of the money.

Funk: They'll be the ones to have the damage if they sell their stocks and bonds.

Fischiboeck: There is a certain danger, But I don't think it is very great. But only then, when all the other measures shall definitely be carried out during next week.

V. Kronigk: They have to be taken during the next week at the latest.

Goering: I would make that a condition.

Fischiboeck: Maybe it is good that we put ourselves under presswure this way.

Goering: I shall close the wording this way; that German Jewry shal as punishment fortheir abominable crimes etc. etc. have to make a contribution of 1 billion. That'll work. The pigs won't commit another murder. Incidentally, I'd like to say again that I would not like to be a Jew;in Germany.

H1147-0147

V. Krosigk: Therefore, I'd like to emphasize what Mr. Heydrich has said in the beginning; that we'll have to try everything possible, by way of additional exports, to shove the Jews into foreign countries. The decisive factor is that we don't want the society-proletariat here. They'll always be a terrific liability for us.

(Frick;--"and a danger!")

I don't imagine the prospect of the ghetto is very nice. The idea of the ghetto is not a very agreeable one. Therefore, the goal must be, like Heydrich said, to move out whatever we can!

Goering: The second point is this. If, in the near future, the German reich should come into conflict with foreign powers, it goes without saying that we in Germany should first of all let it come to a showdown with the Jews. Besides that, the Fuehrer shall now make an attempt with those foreign powers who have brought the Jewish question up, in order to solve the Madagascar project. He has explained it all to me on 9 November. There is no other way. He'll tell the other countries. "What are you talking about the Jew for?-Take him!" Another proposal may be made. The Jews, gotten rid of may buy territory for their "co-religionists" in North America, Canada or elsewhere.

I wish to summarize: The Minister of Economic Affairs shall direct the committee and he shall in one form or another, take all steps necessary within the next few days.

Blerning: I fear that during the next few days, beginning Monday, the Jews will start to sell bonds on internal loans for hundreds of thousands, in order to provide themselves with means. Since we hold the course of the internal loan in order to sell more bonds, The Reich-Treasury, Loan-Committee or the Reich Minister for Finance should have to back this internal loan.

Goering: In what way could the Jew bring his bonds on the market?

(Remark;--"Sell them")

To Whom?

(Remark:--on the stock market.
He orders a bank to do it.)

Well, I'll prohibit selling internal loan bonds for three days.

Blerning: That could be done only through a decree.

Goering: I can't see any advantage for the Jew. He won't know himself how and he'll have to pay. On the contrary, I believe he won't move.

Goebbels: For the time being he is small and ugly and stays at home.

Goering: I don't think it would be logical. Otherwise we'll have to do it. The reason why I want this decree in a hurry is that for the time being we have peace but who can guarantee that there won't be new trouble by Saturday or Sunday. Once and for all I want to eliminate individual acts. The Reich has taken the Affair in its own hand. The Jew can only sell. He can't do a thing. He'll have to pay. At this moment, the individual Jew won't think of throwing anything on the market. There'll be some chatter first, and then they will begin to run to us. They'll look for those great Aryans with whom, they'll think they may have some luck., the so-called various mail-boxes of the Reich with whom they can lodge their protests. These people will run my door in. All that takes some time, and by then we'll be ready.

Daluege: May we issue the order for confiscating the cars?

Goering: Also the Ministry of the Interior and the Police will have to think over, what measures will have to be taken. I thank you.

(Conference closed at 2.40 P.M.)

H1147-0148

1816-PS

6 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133 55 67, Hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation of the Stenographic Report of the meeting on "The Jewish Question" under the chairmanship of Field Marshall Goering in the Reichs Air Force on 12 November 1938--11 O'clock.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

H1147-0149

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1862-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 887

Ordinance for the Execution of the Four Year Plan
of 18 October 1936.

Verordnung zur Durchfuehrung des Vierjahresplan.
Vom 18. Oktober 1936.

The realization of the new Four Year Plan - announced by me at the Party Congress of Honor - requires homogeneous leadership of all forces in the German nation and the strict coordination of all competent authorities in Party and State.

The execution of the Four Year Plan I intrust to Minister-President General GOERING.

Minister-President General GOERING shall take all steps necessary for the execution of the task put before him; he is authorized to issue decrees of ordinances and general administrative directives. He is empowered to receive reports from all governmental agencies, including the highest agencies of the Reich and from all Party offices, their departments and attached organizations - and issue orders to them.

Berchtesgaden, 18 Oct 36

The Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolf Hitler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1862-PS

14 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English, French and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1862-PS

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1147-0150

H1147-0151

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2018-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1539

Führer's Decree Establishing a Ministerial Council For Reich Defense

30 August 1939

"Erlass des Führers über die Bildung eines Ministerrats für die Reichsverteidigung"
vom 30 August 1939

For the period of the present foreign political tension, I decree the following for the uniform leadership of administration and economy:

I

(1) A Ministerial Council for Reich Defense shall be established as a standing committee out of the Reich Defense Council.

(2) The standing members of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defense shall include: Generalfeldmarschall Goering as chairman, Führer's Deputy, Commissioner General for Reich Administration, Commissioner General for the Economy, Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory, Chief of the High Command for the Armed Forces.

(3) The chairman may draw on other members of the Reich Defense Council including further personalities for advice.

II

The Ministerial Council for Reich Defense may issue decrees with statutory effect, in so far as I have not provided for the passing of a law by the Reich Government or the Reichstag.

III

The authority of General Field Marshall Goering under the Decree for the Administration of the Four-Year Plan of October 13, 1936 (RGBl. I 887) including his power to issue instructions shall remain unaffected.

IV

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory shall supervise the business of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defense.

V

I shall determine the period for the expiration date of this decree.

Berlin, 30 August 1939.

The Führer
Adolf Hitler

Göring
General Field Marshall

The Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellory.
Dr. Lammers.

H1147-0152

I, FRED NIEBER ALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversa with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2018-P S.

FRED NIEBERCALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

H1147-0153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2031-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1938 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Part I, page 112

Decree concerning the setting up, of a secret cabinet Council
dated 4 Feb. 1938

(Erlass ueber die Errichtung eines Geheimen Kabinettsrat.)
Vom 4. Februar 1938

To advise me in conducting the foreign policy I am setting up a secret cabinet council.

As president of the secret cabinet council, I nominate:

Reichsminister Freiherr von NEURATH

As members of the secret cabinet council I nominate:

Reichsminister of the Exterior Joachim von RIBBENTROP
Prussian Prime Minister, Reichsminister of the Air, Supreme Commander of the Air Forces, General Field Marshall Hermann GOERING
The Fuehrer's Deputy, Reichsminister Rudolf HESS
Reichsminister for the enlightenment of the people and of propaganda, Dr. Joseph GOEBBELS
Reichsminister an Chief of the Reichs Chancellory Dr. Hans-Heinrich LAMMERS
The Supreme Commander of the Army, General Walther von BRAUCHITSCH
The Supreme Commander of the Navy, Grand Admiral Dr. (honorary) Erich RAEDER
The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Wilhelm KEITEL

The current affairs of the secret cabinet council are handled by the Reichsminister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellor.

Berlin, 4 February 1938

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reichsminister and Chief of
the Reichs Chancellory
Dr. Lammers

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2031-PS

23 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2031-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1147-0154

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2071-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Law Gazette, Part I, Year 1936, page 887. No. 96

Decree concerning the execution of the Four Years Plan
dated 18th October 1936.

The realisation of the new Four Years Plan, which I announced at the Party rally (Parteitag der Ehre), requires the unified direction of all the forces of the German people and the close concentration of all the pertinent and competent authorities in the Party and the State.

I assign the responsibility for the execution of the Four Years Plan to Minister-Praesident Generaloberst Goering.

Minister-Praesident Generaloberst Goering will take any measures necessary for the fulfilment of the task he has been given, and has the authority to issue, for this purpose, legal decrees and general administrative regulations. He has the right of conferring with all authorities, including the supreme authorities of the Reich, all authorities of the Party, of its organisations and of its affiliated units and to issue instructions to them.

Berchtesgaden, 18th October 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

Adolf Hitler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2071-PS

28 February 1946.

I, EVELYN WITT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2071-PS.

EVELYN WITT.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2089-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 241

Decree relating to the Reich Air Ministry of
5 May 1933.

Verordnung über das Reichsluftfahrtministerium
Vom 5. Mai 1933.

A Reich Air Ministry is established as the highest Reich authority for Aviation. The Chief of this office shall have the title "Reich Air Minister".

Jurisdiction will include the functions of the Reich in Aviation; the functions and authority of the now abolished Reichskommissar (Reich Commissioner) for Aviation are transferred to the Reich Air Minister.

This decree is effective from 1 May 1933.

Berlin, 5 May 1933.

The Reichpresident
von Hindenburg

The Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Commissioner for Aviation
Göring

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2089-PS

2 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2089-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

H1147-0155

H1147-0156

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSICH E GESTZSAMMLUNG p.122

Law on the organization of a Secret State Police Office

Gesetz über die Einrichtung eines Geheimen Staatspolizeiamts
Vom 26 April 1933

The State Ministry has resolved on the following law:

Article 1

(1) The Secret State Police Office, with headquarters in Berlin, is organized in order to carry out the duties of polictical police with or in place of the ordinary police authorities (Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Code of Police Administration of June 1, 1931, Gesetzsammlung p.77) The Secret State Police Office has the rank of a higher police authority and is subordinate only to the Minister of the Interior.

(2) The Minister of the Interior determines the functional and territorial jurisdiction of the Secret State Police Office.

(3) The regulations of the Code of Police Administration of June 1, 1931 concerning appeals against orders of the higher police authorities are applicable insofar as the Administrative Court in Berlin has exclusive jurisdiction over court appeals against orders of the Secret State Police Office.

Article 2.

Within its jurisdiction, the Secret State Police Office can make requests for police action to all police authorities.

Article 3.

The Minister of the Interior is entitled to issue administrative orders for the execution of this law. He acts in agreement with the Minister of Finance in regard to the number and type of officials and employees who should be employed by the Secret State Police Office.

Article 4.
Berlin 24 April, 1933
The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation.

The Prussian Ministry of State
/ss/ Goering and by Popitz
and for the Minister of the Interior

The above law, resolved by the Prussian State Ministry, is herewith promulgated.

Berlin 26 April 1933

/ss/ For the Reich Chancellor:
The Prussian Prime Minister
Goering

S 3

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS

8th November 1945

H1147-0157

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2104 PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2104 PS

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR
391590

H1147-0158

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2105 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSICHE GESTZSAMMLUNG p.413

Law on the Secret State Police
of November 30, 1933

Gesetz über die Geheime Staatspolizie
Vom 30 November 1933

The State Ministry has resolved the following law:

Article 1.

(1) The Secret State Police is an independent branch of the Administration of the Interior. The Prime Minister is its chief. He appoints an Inspector of the Secret State Police as acting manager of the affairs.

(2) In case of absence, the State Secretary of the State Ministry acts as deputy of the Prime Minister in his capacity as Chief of the Secret State Police.

(3) The Inspector of the Secret State Police is also chief of the Secret State Office.

Article 2.

The jurisdiction of the Secret State Police covers all polictical police matters of the general and interior administration. The Prime Minister as Chief of the Secret State Police, will issue the regulations regarding the matters which must be transferred to the Secret State Police.

Article 3.

(1) With the enactment of this law the Secret State Police Office takes over matters of a polictical nature which were previously handled by the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) The district, county and local police authorities (Landes Kreis und Ortspolizeibehörden) are subject to the directives of the Secret State Police Office.

Article 4.

The Minister of Finance is empowered to make changes in the budget of the State in order to carry out this law.

Article 5.

Provisions of the law of April 26, 1933 (Gesetzsammlung 1933, p.122) which conflict with this law are superseded by this law.

Article 6.

This law goes into effect with its promulgation.

Berlin, November 30, 1933

The Prussian State Ministry,
/ss/ Goering Popitz
and as Minister of Interior

The above law, is resolved by the Prussian State Ministry, is herewith promulgated.

For the Reich Chancellor:
For the Prussian Prime Minister Goering

H1147-0159

Cont Page 2 /

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2105 PS

8th November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2105 PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR,
391590

H1147-0160

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2107 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

1933 PREUSSISCH E GESETZSAMLUNG p.21,22

Law on the Secret State Police of February 10, 1936.

Gesetz über die Geheime Staatspolizei,
Vom 10.Februar 1936.

The State Ministry resolved on the following law:

Article 1:

(1) The Secret State Police has the duty to investigate and to combat, in the entire territory of the State, all tendencies inimical to the State. Furthermore, it is the duty to collect and evaluate the result of the investigations, to inform the goverment of the State, and to keep other authorities informed of results significant for them, and to make suggestions. The Chief of the Secret State Police will determine, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, which duties should be transferred to the Secret State Police;

(2) The jurisdiction of the organs of the ordinary administration of justice is not affected.

Article 2.

(1) The Prime Minister is the Chief of the Secret State Police.
(2) The Deputy Chief of the Secret State Police is appointed by the Chief directs the operations of the service for him.

Article 3.

(1) The Secret State Police Office is the supreme agency of the Secret State Police in the Countty. This office also has the powers of the district police authority.

(2) The Secret St te Police Office had its seat in Berlin.

Article 4.

On the district level the duties of the Secret State Police are perfomed in the individual police districts by the State Police Office. The duties of the Secret State Police at the border are perfomed by special border police agents. Otherwise the tasks of the Secret State Police are executed by the county and local police authorities in their capacity as branches of the State Police Offices.

Article 5.

The State Police Offices are subordinate to the competent District Governors (Regierungspräsidenten). They must follow their directives and inform them about all Police affairs which are of a polictical nature. The Chiefs of the State Police Offices are also the officials of the District Governors in charge of political matters.

Article 6.

The chief of the Secret State Police, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior appoints and dismisses the Officials of the Secret State Police according to the Reich directives on the appointment and dismissal of State Officials.

Article 7.

Orders in matters of the Secret State Police are not subject to the review of the administrative courts.

Article 8.

The Chief of the Secret State Police, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, will issue the administrative directives for the execution of this law.

H1147-0161

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2107
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Article 9.
The law on the organization of the Secret State Police Office of April 26, 1933 (Gesetzsammlung 1933, 122, the law on the Secret State Police of November 30, 1933, and sections one to three of the Decree for the execution of the Law on the Secret Police of March 8th, 1934, are abrogated.

Article 10
This law takes effect on the day following its promulgation.

Berlin February 10, 1936

THE PRUSSIAN STATE MINISTRY

GOERING FRICK

After agreement with the Reich Cabinet I promulgate, in the name of the Reich, the above law for the Führer and Reich Chancellor
Berlin February 10, 1936

THE PRUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER
GOERING.

833

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2107 PS

8th November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 2107 PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg), USNR,
391590

Filed Jan. 7, 1946

DD

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

D

D

NI-1147

DOCUMENT BOOK

"DD"

VOLUME II

THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEFENDANT

"

H E R M A N N G O R I N G

FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE, WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

ROBERT H. JACKSON
U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

OF COUNSEL: SEYMOUR M. PEYSER, Major, JAGD
HENRY V. ATHERTON, First Lieutenant, JAGD

H1147-0162